

**R4**

# **USAID/BANGLADESH**

Results Review and  
Resource Request (R4)

**1 APRIL 2000**

***Please Note:***

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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## Cover Memo

This year closed with a rush of activity for USAID/Bangladesh. President Clinton's highly successful visit on March 20 was followed by submission of a new ten-year strategy and a redesigned democracy SO, Strengthened Institutions of Democracy. The ongoing PH program, the four new SOs approved last November under Economic Growth and Agriculture Development, and the new Democracy SO, together represent the future program envisioned for the next five year period.

The President's visit provided an international platform for the introduction of new programs in bilateral and regional energy development, anti-trafficking and child labor, and tropical forest management. At the same time, USAID and many of its long-time partners such as BRAC and Grameen, were able to demonstrate the success of the past three decades in development programs such as microcredit, women's health and empowerment, and food security.

USAID this past year benefited from increased budget support for economic growth, energy, environment and agriculture. This helped ensure a strong start for the four new SOs in small and agribusiness, food security, energy, and open water and tropical forest management. The disaggregation of the former food security SO has led to a marked increase in program focus, while allowing the Mission for the first time to have an explicit environmental objective. The energy program has already proven itself to be at the right place and the right time to advance economic growth objectives.

In democracy, we are prepared to live with the new DA funding realities, and have taken steps to bolster our claims to ESF and local currency generations to help finance our new program. The new civil society focus of the DG SO holds great promise. This small but essential program is off to a good start. We continue to believe that democratic and economic reforms in Bangladesh must go hand-in-hand, with many of the reform issues being affected by politics as much as by economic influences.

With the Mission program now in full implementation mode, we look forward to a very productive year. The following will be of particular interest:

- Results of the Demographic Health Survey on key performance outcomes under the PHN program
- Start up of our new agribusiness program, Agriculture Technology Development Program II
- Initiation of new democracy grants and local currency programs
- Results of negotiations on the Tropical Forest Conservation Act
- The pace of reform and actions under the clean energy program

The pending national elections, which are likely to be held in March 2001, will also require special attention this year. USAID will be working closely with the Embassy and other donors on possible roles for us in monitoring this important election.

I would especially like to congratulate the entire staff of USAID/Bangladesh this year for their exceptional performance. I'm not sure I've ever seen a busier Mission, and the results have been uniformly outstanding. I also send the Mission's heartiest appreciation to the ANE Bureau and the other South Asia Missions for the team effort to create a regional South Asia program, including SARI. Together this vision and your hard work have put us at the forefront of the higher profile that South Asia has received in U.S. foreign policy. Congratulations!

Sincerely,

Gordon H. West

## Table of Contents

<b>R4 .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Please Note: .....	2
Cover Memo .....	3
<b>Table of Contents .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Glossary .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>R4 Part II Results Review by SOText for SO 1 .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Text for SO 1 .....</b>	<b>12</b>
Text for SO 5 .....	33
Text for SO 6 .....	40
Text for SO 7 .....	49
Text for SO 8 .....	57
<b>R4 Part III: Resource Request .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Operating Expense Narrative .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Program, Workforce and OE .....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Supplemental Information Annexes .....</b>	<b>70</b>
Environmental Impact .....	70
<b>Notional Time Frame for New IEEs .....</b>	<b>70</b>
Updated Framework Annex .....	71
<b>No other SO indicator reported this year .....</b>	<b>72</b>
Success Stories .....	76

## Acronyms, Abbreviations and Foreign Words

ACILS	American Center for International Labor Solidarity
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFP	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
ANC	Antenatal Care
AVSC	Formerly "Access to Voluntary, Safe Contraception," and "Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception"; now called AVSC International
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey
BHR	USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance
BIGUF	Bangladesh Independent Garment Workers' Union
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CA	Cooperating Agency
CARE	An American PVO
CH	Child Health
CIMMYT	Center for International Maize & Wheat Improvement
CP	Congressional Presentation
DA	Development Assistance, a USG foreign assistance budget category
DFID	Department for International Development, the British equivalent of USAID
DG	Democracy and Governance, one of the six goal areas of USAID
DP	Democracy Partnership
EGAD	Economic Growth and Agriculture Development, one of the Mission's three program areas, also used for the team that is responsible for that program
EOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
ESF	Economic Support Fund, a USG foreign assistance budget category
FEMA	Fair Election Monitoring Alliance (an election monitoring civil society coalition in the non-government sector)
FP	Family Planning
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
<i>Gram Adalat</i>	Village court
Grameen Bank	A Bangladeshi Bank for small borrowers
IDI	International Development Intern, an entry level position in USAID
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFSP	Integrated Food Security Program
IR	Intermediate Result
Khan Foundation	A Bangladeshi NGO
LEB	Local Elected Body
MACH	Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
The Mission	A shorten form used in place of USAID/Bangladesh
MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Bangladesh)
MPP	Mission Program Plan, the U.S. Embassy annual planning document

NGO	Non-Government Organization
NID	National Immunization Day
NIPHP	National Integrated Population and Health Program
OC	Oral Contraceptive
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, a Washington office in the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance of USAID
OR	Operations Research
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
OE	Operating Expense
PH	Population and Health, one of the Mission's three program areas, also used for the team that is responsible for that program
PNC	Post-Natal Care
RG	Responsive Government, one of the Mission's three program areas, also used for the team that is responsible for that program
RH	Reproductive Health
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
<i>Shalish</i>	Informal judicial mediation
SMC	Social Marketing Company
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SO	Strategic Objective
SPIA	Strategic Plan for International Affairs, a U.S. State Department document
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TAF	The Asia Foundation, a U.S. NGO
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
<i>Thana</i>	An administrative unit consisting of several Unions; a <i>thana</i> can also be understood as a sub-district as several <i>thanas</i> constitute a district
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
Union <i>Parishad</i>	The lowest administrative unit in Bangladesh
<i>Upazilla</i>	A Bengali word for <i>thana</i>
VAC	Vitamin "A" Capsule
WEDP	Women's Enterprise Development Project
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

## **R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance**

Bangladesh is one of USAID's most important development partners. USAID's program consists of six strategic objectives, which cover population and health; democracy; food security; enterprise development; natural resource management; and clean energy development. The USAID portfolio supports U.S. foreign policy objectives of encouraging stable democratic governance, respect for human rights, and market-oriented economic growth as set forth in the Mission Program Plan (MPP). The program also serves U.S. global interests in stabilizing world population, protecting human health, and promoting environmentally responsible growth.

If all 6 billion of the Earth's inhabitants were to live in the continental U.S. west of the Mississippi River, that would equal the population density of Bangladesh with its 127 million citizens. Providing food and basic health and education services to its largely rural population has been the major challenge of the past three decades. The good news is that the Bangladeshi people are not starving, largely because of success to date in food production and feeding programs, and in family planning. Health and primary education coverage targets set by donors and the GOB are also largely being met. Yet the average quality of services are low by any standard, as confirmed by the fact that Bangladesh this past year dropped four places in the UN human development index to 150 out of 174 countries.

Bangladesh has experienced steady economic growth of approximately five percent annually for the past three years. But the country is still not yet willing to take on critical economic reforms, is resisting the opening up of its infrastructure, natural gas, and other key sectors to foreign investment, and faces increasing world competition in the few export sectors it relies on. Prognosis for near term growth is around 4%, about half the rate needed to boost the country out of its poverty.

These are the challenges that drive our program and our daily agendas, and that reinforce our belief in the need for a continued, substantial USAID presence in Bangladesh. This belief is founded not just in empathy for those in need, but grounded in our confidence and proven track record that we can make a difference. Since Bangladesh gained independence nearly 28 years ago, USAID has contributed to outstanding progress in the population, health and agriculture sectors; rural electrification and roads; food security for vulnerable groups; and disaster relief and planning. Progress this reporting period has continued to meet or exceed expectations.

### **Governance and Democracy**

In terms of financial and staff resources the mission's democracy and governance sector is the smallest, but its achievements over the last year have been impressive. Through USAID's supported for the Democracy Partnership, more than 100 grassroots NGOs and community based organizations and 25 national NGOs have made democracy and governance a core focus of their work. USAID has strong evidence that its democracy and governance strategic objective is impacting grassroots democracy and governance issues that are most important to women and the rural poor.



Despite these successes, continued DA and ESF funding uncertainties for the DG program in Bangladesh have constrained the SO coverage and program intensity during this reporting period, and in the end prompted a decision to phase out the current program. Most ongoing DG grants will close by the end of FY 2000. Based on revised estimates of likely DA and ESF funding availability, and programmatic inputs from USAID/W and a recent DG strategy review, the Mission has submitted (separately) with this R4 a new democracy SO, Strengthened Institutions of Democracy. The new objective emphasizes a common theme of civil society development. It will be more narrowly focused, have fewer management units, and have elements that could expand or contract with funding availability.

### **Economic Growth and Food Security**

Since last year's R4 submission, the Mission has also closed its umbrella Strategic Objective 2, Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition. Components of this old SO formed the basis for four new, reformulated SOs: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups; Growth of Small Business and Agribusiness; Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources; and Improved Performance of the Energy Sector. These four new SOs were presented to the ANE Bureau in November 1999 for approval. The new structure was used in the FY 2001 Congressional Presentation and is also presented in this year's R4.

Achievements in 1999 have been impressive under the small business and agribusiness SO. The GOB eliminated interest rate ceilings on loans to agriculture and small business, a policy reform that should facilitate the flow of capital to these sectors. A number of USAID-assisted entrepreneurs penetrated new markets (vegetable exports in Asia and leather goods in Africa) and expanded exports to existing markets (frozen shrimp to the United States).

USAID expanded its energy program into a new clean energy SO because sufficient and reliable energy supplies are critical to Bangladesh's economic growth, and because Bangladesh's energy sector holds substantial promise. Under the recently-signed Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG) to provide technical assistance to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, USAID will facilitate and speed much needed energy sector reform and will promote capacity building in climate change mitigation. To complement the bilateral program the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy was announced. Together both programs herald a bright future for the Bangladeshi energy sector. Under the continuing rural electrification component of the new SO, this year there was an increase of 61,000 electrical connections, and privately owned power generation was commissioned for the first time under the Rural Electrification Board.

Under the revised Food Security SO, USAID's policy dialogue with the GOB resulted in the share of private sector foodgrain imports increasing from 64% in 1998 to 82% in 1999. Had the GOB imported this grain itself, the total fiscal cost would have been about \$185 million. The internal rate of return of CARE's Title II rural road program was 29%, more than double the accepted international norm, indicating that the investment in rural infrastructure is not only good for farm family beneficiaries, it is also a good investment for the nation. Food security and disaster prevention have also been enhanced in FY 1999 through post-flood rehabilitation activities. USAID contributions included construction or repair of 20,000 houses and 266 schools, agricultural seed distribution, tube well installation, latrine construction, and road rehabilitation. Over 157,000 flood-affected families were directly assisted.

The new environment SO, Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources, has supported the establishment of broad community organizations in two critical wetland areas. Initial results in tackling difficult water management issues are encouraging. Recent approval of Bangladesh's participation in the Tropical Forest Conservation Act program is also a big boost for this new environment SO. Overall, USAID's economic growth, food security, and environment prospects for the upcoming budget year are good, assuming funds continue to be available.

### **Population and Health**

Individuals in rural and urban population and health program areas are increasingly using USAID's integrated health and family planning services. Between FY 1998 and FY 1999, monthly averages of clinic contacts for child health services increased by nearly 150%. The total contacts for contraceptives more than doubled, as did contacts for other reproductive health services, including pre- and postnatal care and tetanus toxoid vaccination.

Overall prospects through the budget request year in population in health continue to be excellent. Further progress is expected in service delivery as the integrated program matures and as more and better-trained staff provide care and counseling at static clinics and, increasingly, at more satellite clinic sessions. An increased emphasis on communication and information will likely encourage more clients to seek services, thus broadening the impact of the program. Results of a national HIV/AIDS situation analysis now being conducted should help identify gaps in our nascent AIDS activities, improve coordination among implementing agencies, and keep HIV sero-prevalence low.

### **Country Factors**

There are country factors that may impact on the ability of the mission to meet some of its targets. The acrimonious political atmosphere that exists between the government and opposition has had a drastic negative effect on the normal functioning of the national political process, and even on democracy at the local level. Political volatility has been reflected through hartals, opposition boycotts of Parliament, civil and human rights abuses, and slum evictions. On the policy front, it is widely believed that undertaking major reforms will be considered too politically risky before the next parliamentary elections planned for mid-2001. Frequent general strikes called by the opposition party alliance also continues to negatively effect the ability of contractors, recipients, and beneficiaries to achieve results. Government policies related to the July 1999, GOB initiative to eliminate major brothel areas under the guise of "rehabilitation" have resulted in several thousand sex workers going underground, has adversely affecting our ongoing HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. Slum clearing has also had a negative effect on the donors' and local NGO's microcredit program.

Notwithstanding these factors, the mission and its partners enjoy excellent relations with the host government. With the visit of President Clinton to Bangladesh on March 20, 2000 these relations have been strengthened, and important agreements which will increase the impact of the mission's program have been approved. The Mission is confident that it will meet or exceed its performance targets in the coming budget year in all sectors.

## **R4 Part II Results Review by SO**

## Text for SO 1

Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-001-01

Objective Name: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Progress during the second full year of the National Integrated Population and Health Program (NIPHP) far exceeded USAID's expectations. The NGO partners have provided access to high impact maternal-and-child health services to 17% of the Bangladeshi population, many of whom had been chronically under-served or were residents in low-performing geographical areas. Naturally, client contacts grew dramatically at static and satellite clinics in previously under-served areas. USAID interprets this movement, however, as the beginning of a trend: clients are increasingly adopting the one-stop model for essential services, and they continue to demonstrate a willingness to pay for such services. With improved quality of care, customers are likely to become "regular" customers. Such health-seeking behavior promises substantial improvements in the nation's health status and a significant impact on family planning efforts in Bangladesh.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                          | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor            | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes             | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions           | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution       | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management              | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

While Bangladesh has achieved significant reductions in fertility and in infant and child mortality since the mid-1970s, the large size and relative youth of the population mean that it continues to increase dramatically even as the growth rate declines. This is a major impediment to feeding the nation, creating employment, and providing health and other public services. Continued emphasis on family planning is required to reach replacement fertility. While large families render the poor more vulnerable, continued high mortality further erodes their quality of life. Major results under this SO include a reduction in fertility from about 3.4 live births per woman in 1993/4 to 2.8 by 2004 and a decline in infant mortality from 87/1,000 live births in 1993/4 to 72 by 2004.

USAID support to the health sector is subsumed under its National Integrated Population and Health Program (NIPHP), initiated in mid-1997. USAID funds a service-delivery program operated entirely by 45 local NGOs assisted by two US grantees. These NGOs provide services daily in 298 clinics and periodically at 9,140 associated satellite sites in 171 of Bangladesh's 464 thanas (counties), all four of its City Corporations, and 69 of its 200 municipalities, covering an estimated 22 million people -- about 17% of the population -- largely in under-served areas. Per GOB policy, this network focuses on promoting and providing an Essential Service Package (ESP) consisting largely of integrated family-planning and maternal-and-child-health services. USAID also funds the Social Marketing Company (SMC), which distributes contraceptives and oral rehydration salts commercially nationwide; operations-research and quality-assurance programs focused on the ESP; and technical assistance to the GOB for immunization, polio eradication, other child-survival interventions and contraceptive logistics. Smaller programs in HIV, infectious-disease surveillance, and national nutrition surveillance are also financed.

Child-survival funds support technical assistance for immunization, nutrition and other child-health activity, and portions of the service-delivery, social marketing and operations-research programs. Remaining activities are supported under the Population and Other Health accounts.

Key Results:

Current SO indicators are based on data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted every three years. Although a DHS was not conducted in 1999, one is currently underway, and results will be reported in next year's R4. The four IR-level results reported in the Performance Data tables indicate continued progress in enhancing the financial sustainability of NIPHP's NGOs, in social marketing, and in polio eradication. Since these indicators were selected in 1998, data systems have evolved and can now reliably report on additional indicators more widely reflective of program achievement. It is clear that NIPHP's NGO service delivery component continues to provide a substantially increasing volume of priority ESP services, especially in urban areas and primarily to women and children. Volume aside, this represents significant progress in encouraging women to leave their homes to access services - a significant departure from previous (and unsustainable) practice in which limited services were delivered door-to-door. Finally, service provision in Bangladesh has traditionally been divided between

separate health and family-planning programs, and NIPHP has become the leader in making one-stop shopping for integrated services available to large numbers of people.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Service utilization in NIPHP clinics increased substantially in FY 1999, albeit from initially low levels in many cases as integrated services were established. For urban and rural areas combined, distribution of oral and injectable contraceptives and condoms increased by 89%, 162% and 135%, respectively, since 1998, while IUDs rose by 92%. Norplant provision increased by 244% in urban areas. Treatment of childhood diarrhea and pneumonia and measles vaccination in rural areas increased by 131%, 144%, and 174%. Antenatal and postnatal care rose by 104% and 156%, respectively, with larger gains in urban areas, while tetanus immunizations for mothers doubled. National vitamin-A campaigns have led to sustained low levels of child night blindness, but a stagnant rate of fully vaccinated children indicates a need to improve the quality and reach of the national immunization program.

In communications, USAID funded the production of a 13-part TV drama related to ESP, the design of a national HIV communication strategy, and production and distribution of various posters, brochures and other materials with targeted health messages. USAID and UNICEF collaborated in the design of a high-risk-pregnancy education campaign which included a well-tested pictorial card and a related poster. SMC expanded its HIV-education program to reach more than 108,000 persons in high-risk occupations such as sex work and trucking. NIPHP's urban NGOs provided HIV education and treatment of reproductive tract infections, including antenatal syphilis screening, in high-risk areas (bus stations, ports, border crossings, truck stops, and commercial sex districts).

Activities to enhance the quality of services included the design or updating of NIPHP service delivery guidelines for family planning, emergency obstetric care, and HIV/AIDS; development of curricula for improved client counseling and supervision; and training of more than 1,728 service providers. EPI training was provided to 550 municipal staff.

USAID continued to strengthen NIPHP's service-delivery NGOs and national support systems through training and technical assistance. Technical assistance for polio surveillance increased, resulting in solid improvements in the reporting of acute flaccid paralysis, a marker for polio. Logistical systems were further strengthened to ensure availability of contraceptives, and a new, national Unified Management Information System is being tested.

Sustainability of NIPHP services improved as NGO cost recovery increased to 15% in urban areas and 9% in rural areas, an average of 10% overall, and revolving drug funds at NGO clinics largely functioned well. SMC's cost-recovery rate (excluding commodities) reached 84%. Baseline studies for operations research to test and scale-up improved service-delivery approaches were completed. In policy reform, USAID initiatives resulted in condom advertisements during televised World Cup cricket matches, and the elimination of medical barriers to contraceptive access, including mandatory pelvic examination before the first dose of injectables, urinalysis before IUD insertion, and the GOB clinic 3-cycle limit to oral contraceptives. Discussions are underway to modify the GOB requirement for overnight hospital stays for female sterilization.

In future years, NGO service delivery will be further enhanced by increasing the frequency of satellite clinic sessions, converting high-volume satellite sites to static clinics, opening new sites in up to 45 low-performing, under-served areas, and expanding use of long-term contraception. Measures to rationalize the pricing of services and improve cost recovery while safeguarding access by the poor will be studied. Continued staff development and refresher training will be emphasized to maintain fully trained complements of staff. Increased service utilization will be vigorously promoted, and safe motherhood activities will be initiated. SMC will expand its pilot programs for marketing injectable contraceptives and for the non-pharmacy marketing of oral contraceptives; expand its HIV education program among high-risk groups; test market an STD treatment for men; test the acceptability the female condom among high-risk populations; and increase condom promotion on television. USAID will expand technical assistance to the GOB in integrated family planning and health logistics and in the management of in-service training.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Fundamental changes in NIPHP are not anticipated. Although the SO remains unaltered, SO indicators have been expanded to include polio eradication and HIV sero-prevalence, and have been revised somewhat to sharpen their focus on measures of health status. In light of three years of NIPHP implementation, intermediate results and indicators have been refined to enhance their clarity, focus the program, and improve USAID's ability to measure results. (These modifications are presented in the Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework.)

While the Demographic and Health Surveys will continue to measure SO attainment at the national level, new population-based surveys that measure performance specific to NIPHP NGOs will be investigated. Communication activities will be expanded to increase service utilization and target selected high-impact health behaviors such as exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin-A consumption, and avoidance of high-risk sexual behavior.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank consortium of nine bilateral and five multilateral donors is the largest contributor to the sector, with \$80 million in annual expenditures for GOB integrated services via the Health and Population Sector Program (HPSP). (Although USAID is a member of the consortium, it does not fund HPSP.) UNICEF provides about \$8 million annually for child survival and maternal health. Through the US/Japan Common Agenda, since 1995 Japan has provided or committed over \$15 million for immunizations (primarily vaccines) and expansion of family planning services through local governments; future programming will focus on polio eradication, immunizations, reproductive and maternal health, infectious diseases, and vitamin A. USAID is the second largest donor in the sector.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Pathfinder International for rural service delivery; John Snow, Inc., for urban service delivery and for logistics; the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh, for operations research; SMC for social marketing; AVSC International for quality improvement; Management Sciences for Health for technical support to immunization and other child-health activities, with an emphasis on polio eradication; the University of North Carolina for training health workers; and Helen Keller International for nutrition surveillance.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved			
Objective ID: 388-001-01			
Approved: 02/May/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: (SO) Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved			
Indicator: 1.0.1 Percent of Operating Costs Funded by NGOs			
Unit of Measure: Percent of the total (aggregate) operating costs of USAID-supported NGOs covered by program generated revenues	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996		6
	1997		6
	1998	8	7
Source: CA reports	1999	10	10
Indicator/Description: The numerator is the total of all NGOs' cost recovery fees collected, plus the value of the community contributions to the clinic (such as rent or land value) based on a standard calculation. The denominator is the total value of the USAID NGO grant funds, excluding the one-time costs of capital equipment.	2000	12	
	2001	14	
	2002	16	
Comments: The 1998 decision to adjust indicator targets upward to reflect a more gradual increase over time has proven reasonable. Well into the program's third year, it is clear that the NGOs have successfully shifted their program focus to the broader population and health agenda and are now poised to increase their cost recovery, albeit at a measured pace. A steady rise in service statistics demonstrates client acceptance of fee-for-service. USAID and its partners agree that NGO managers and care providers are fully sensitized to the need for cost recovery and that communities are willing to pay for care. USAID awaits the results of pricing studies that should shed more light on potential cost recovery. USAID believes that rates of cost recovery rate will achieve the original 2004 target of 20%. UAID staff periodically checks the accuracy of CA cost-recovery figures.			



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved			
Objective ID: 388-001-01			
Approved: 02/May/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: 1.4. Local Service Delivery Organizations Strengthened and Support Systems for High Impact Family Health Services Improved			
Indicator: 1.4.1 Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Surveillance			
Unit of Measure: Rate of non-polio AFP cases per 100,000 children under 15 years of age.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996		.004
Source: GOB/WHO surveillance reports	1997		.10
Indicator/Description: This measures the effectiveness of polio surveillance, which, in turn, monitors progress toward polio eradication. A country is considered polio-free when the non-polio AFP rate is maintained at 1 for three years. This rate is calculated by dividing by 100,000 the number of AFP cases detected among children under 15. If the quotient is 1 and if none of the AFP cases is confirmed as polio by WHO-certified laboratories, the surveillance system is considered effective and the population in question is considered polio free.	1998	.25	.30
	1999	.50	.81
	2000	.90	
	2001	1.0	
	2002	1.0	
Comments: The FY 1999 actual data is estimated, since lab analysis of several stool samples taken in FY 1999 has not yet been completed. USAID has raised the planned level for FY 2000 from .75 to .90, based on higher than expected achievement. Mission staff reviewed the AFP data reported by WHO and found them to be reliable and accurate.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved			
Objective ID: 388-001-01			
Approved: 02/May/1997		Country/Organization:	
Result Name: 1.1 Use of High Impact Family Health Services Increased			
Indicator: 1.1.1 Sales of Oral Contraceptives (OCs) by the Social Marketing Company (SMC)			
Unit of Measure: Millions of cycles sold	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: SMC reports	1996		10.9
Indicator/Description: Number of cycles of OCs sold by the SMC	1997		8.0
	1998	9.2	12.1
	1999	13.5	15.8
	2000	19	
Comments: This indicator was revised in the FY 2001 R4 to reflect annual OC sales rather than market share which can only be reported by the DHS, results of which will be available late FY 2000. Given OC sales nearly 20% above planned FY 1999 levels, USAID will increase sales targets by about that percentage each year through FY 2002. USAID staff periodically check the accuracy of SMC sales data.	2001	21	
	2002	23	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved			
Objective ID: 388-001-01			
Approved: 02/May/1997		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: 1.1 Use of High Impact Family Health Services Increased			
Indicator: 1.1.2 Sales of ORS Packets by the SMC			
Unit of Measure: Millions of packets sold	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Millions of packets sold	1996		44
Indicator/Description: Millions of packets sold	1997	48	53
	1998	55	62
	1999	58	70.3
	2000	77	
Comments: Higher than planned ORS sales in FY 1998 were assumed to reflect primarily the increase in demand occasioned by the severe flood. FY 1999 sales, however, demonstrate continued momentum in the absence of disaster. USAID has raised the planned levels through FY 2002. USAID staff periodically check the accuracy of SMC sales data.	2001	80	
	2002	84	

### Text for SO 3

Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-003-01

Objective Name: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: A major funding shortfall in 1999 from the SO design required reducing geographic coverage or intensity for program elements. Despite this the program has continued progress toward improved representation of the interests of women and the rural poor in local government, justice processes, elections and the garments industry. SO activities now operate in 30% fewer unions (lowest units of local government) than in 1998; several non-government organizations (NGOs) were dropped from the program. Still the results data on most of the 10 indicators used by the Mission show positive change from 1999.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                           | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes   | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution        | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management               | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met        | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

### Summary of the SO:

Over the life of the SO, women and the rural poor, the customers, will be better represented by local government, have greater access to justice and election processes, and benefit from better representation (workers' rights) in the garments industry. Principal IRs necessary to achieve the SO include: ability of the poor to advocate their own interests improved; quality of electoral processes enhanced; performance and accountability of local elected bodies improved; awareness of women's legal rights increased; local mechanisms to resolve disputes improved; and independent garment workers' unions strengthened.

### Key Results:

Three areas where key results were measured are highlighted below:

**Local elected bodies:** Improvements in local elected bodies (LEBs) functioning led to a 57% public confidence level in the responsiveness of local government in 116 unions where the program is now active. The percent of LEBs using more than 5 best practices dropped in 1999 to 20% from 34% in 1998, as expected with the addition of 32 new unions. However, a significant shift has occurred, with many more LEBs following 2, 3 or 4 best practices than in 1998, and the addition of 13 unions following more than 9 best practices.

**Legal advocacy:** The advocacy element broke new ground in 1999 by addressing several rights issues of national importance. Through public interest litigation (PIL), which barely existed previously, advocacy grantees successfully engaged the High Court regarding the illegal eviction of slum dwellers in Dhaka. The Court ordered the eviction process to proceed phase by phase allowing time to rehabilitate evictees. Other cases have been filed related to the abuse of police power and authority while in custody, medical negligence, and mislabeling common salt as iodized salt.

**Access to Justice:** Access to justice for women and the rural poor continues to improve in program unions. In 1999, 21,485 new cases were processed through the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) program, a substantial increase despite a major decrease in geographic coverage due to funding shortfalls. The percentage of women dissatisfied with ADR outcomes reduced further to only 4%.

### Performance and Prospects:

**IR 1: Increased responsiveness of local elected bodies and government institutions:** Using both supply side/demand side approaches, USAID-supported NGOs have supported democratic practices to make LEBs more accountable to their constituents and to allow public input into local decision-making processes. USAID partners promote best practices related to constituent input, accountability, transparency, and women's participation. In addition, under its new large P.L. 480 Title II food security agreement, CARE has begun strengthening the planning and operational capacity of 50 union councils.

Local advocacy efforts of USAID-supported NGOs showed a dramatic improvement in successful outcomes. While the number of collective actions dropped from 2,665 in 1998 to 1,095 in 1999, reflecting decreased coverage of the advocacy element, 91% of actions in 1999

were successful compared with 68% in 1998. NGOs working with LEBs successfully lobbied the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development for a national policy which clarified roles for newly elected women members, to assure that they would be accorded the full authority of other elected members.

In spite of deep-rooted political animosities which make improving working relationships between government and opposition parties difficult, a National Democratic Institute (NDI) activity for political parties in Parliament showed promise that incremental steps can help open the parliamentary committee system to civil society input, which is now virtually non-existent.

IR 2: Enhanced quality of elections: Few SO activities addressed election quality in 1999; no national elections were held last year, so scarce resources were directed to other SO activities. Sample survey data shows evidence of a carryover effect of other Democracy Partnership (DP) program elements: in unions where the DP focuses on LEBs, confidence in local electoral processes was measured at 79.9%. However, a series of parliamentary by-elections and city corporation elections in 1999 confirmed that norms of open and transparent elections in Bangladesh have yet to be institutionalized. While people are increasingly conscious of their voting rights, the election process has been susceptible to partisan influence. The domestic election monitoring coalition USAID helped build up over several years, has sometimes been kept in check by threat of political retaliation, in spite of its technical know-how.

IR 3: Improved access to justice: ADR programs continue to be an important means to settle disputes fairly for women and the poor; these programs establish local mediation that is accessible to women and the poor, or improve its quality. Confidence in local justice processes increased slightly from last year, but was highest in program areas with intensive advocacy (66.5%) and LEB programs (64.8%). However, the comparison with the sample of control unions was less favorable this year, due to a quirk in drawing the sample explained elsewhere. The percent of marriages registered is used as a higher order measure of women's protection under the law; in 1999 a far higher level of marriage registration (83%) was measured in unions with DP programming on legal awareness than in the control sample (59.8%). One lesson learned is that legal awareness programming conducted in conjunction with ADR appears to be more effective than when implemented in isolation, as was designed in the DP.

IR 4: Independent garment workers' unions strengthened: There are both positive and negative results to report. BIGUF (the USAID-supported Bangladesh Independent Garment Union Federation) again increased its membership, by 33% in 1999; provided legal, health and educational (adult literacy) services to 7,693 of its members; and trained an additional 34,952 garment workers. The American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS) is among the leaders of a movement to implement existing minimum wage laws in the sector. In December 1999, BIGUF had its first democratic turnover of officers; it remains politically independent. There has been some government acceptance of BIGUF's role in representing garment workers. However, open hostility by employer groups to the formation of democratic unions remains. In late 1999, the High Court delivered a judgement curtailing the power of the Labor Court to make complaints under the Payment of Wages Act of 1936, reducing BIGUF's leverage to negotiate with employers. Finally, the long-range sustainability of BIGUF is in question, and no strategy to approach financial independence is apparent.

Other results: In 1999 USAID initiated several new activities of national importance which cannot yet report results. Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB), for instance, received its first major donor grant for its “National Integrity Program.” In the face of extraordinary bureaucratic obstacles TIB was able to get registered and get government approval to use the grant. USAID helped strengthen a growing and increasingly dynamic anti-trafficking network. New data on trafficking in Bangladesh was gathered, training modules developed, and steps taken toward a coordinated NGO anti-trafficking strategy.

Performance projections: Improved performance monitoring (including indicators not presented here) establishes that the approach of this SO can successfully impact local level democracy issues that matter most to women and the rural poor. Nonetheless, the Mission has decided to design and submit a new SO for two reasons: funding uncertainties for the approach of this SO, and the desire to have greater impact on national issues. If the new SO is approved, most existing activities related to elections, access to justice, and garment workers’ unions, may be phased out in early 2001 or integrated into the new SO. Therefore, the final DP performance data for most SO elements may be presented in the next R4. Under the new SO, achievements can be expected for the local government, anti-trafficking, and parliament/political parties where the new program will be built on the existing base.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The new Strategic Objective to be submitted soon will focus on strengthened democratic institutions in the key areas of local government, parliament and human rights. The strategy will take a civil society advocacy approach, consistent with the recommendations of a Democracy Assessment done this year, and link national and local impacts. It will incorporate alternate funding sources (local currency and ESF), including some activities which will continue only if such funds are available. The parliamentary activity and trafficking grants of the past year will be incorporated into more comprehensive strategies.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Other bilateral and multilateral donors that address human rights, democracy, and/or governance issues include Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the European Union (EU), UNDP, UNICEF, the International Labor Organization, and the World Bank. Coordination with these donors occurs through donor consultative groups on governance and specific topics, like corruption. The EU has begun a parallel program through The Asia Foundation (TAF), which reinforces the work of the DP in the areas of legal awareness and alternative dispute resolution. UNDP projects complement USAID’s in the areas of local government training, elections, and parliamentary development.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

TAF as part of the DP (also comprised of USAID and the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee) manages the bulk of SO activity through 18 sub-grants to NGOs. Nearly 100 NGOs and community based organizations (CBOs) are engaged in different elements of the DP program in 20% of Bangladesh’s 4,400 unions. Other grantees include: ACILS (workers’ rights), Khan Foundation (local government training), Red Barnet and the Bangladesh National

Women's Lawyers Association (trafficking), TIB (corruption), CARE (local governance) and NDI (political parties in parliament).



## Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor				
Objective ID: 388-003-01				
Approved: Jan. 18, 1996		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh		
Result Name: IR 3.1: Responsiveness of Local Elected Bodies and Government Institutions Increased				
Indicator (SO Level): 3.0.1: Customer Confidence in Local Elected Bodies				
<p>Unit of Measure: % of Respondents who responded "excellent" or "good" to the question: Do you consider last year's performance of your union council as excellent, good, moderately good, or not at all good?</p> <p>Source: A national three-stage probability sample contracted by TAF with a private marketing research firm. Program sample was drawn to represent the unions where DP supports LEB and local advocacy programming; national control sample drawn from unions not covered by DP grantees.</p> <p>Indicator/Description: % of respondents expressing confidence in local elected bodies. Compares a randomly selected sample from randomly selected unions with LEB programs to unions with advocacy programs and to respondents from a control group from randomly selected unions with no DP NGO programs from any IR.</p> <p>Comments: Coverage of direct NGO work with union councils increased during 1999 from 84 to 116 unions; coverage of local advocacy work decreased from 430 to 331 unions. This is the second year sample survey data is reported on this indicator.</p> <p>Program impact is examined by comparing unions which have LEB (demand side) programs (n=384 persons) or advocacy (supply side) programs (n=576 persons) with a control sample of unions (n=768 persons) with no DP program activity. The results are powerful since the sample is drawn from the total adult population of program unions, not just a direct beneficiary population. Most respondents were not directly involved with the program.</p> <p>Analysis: The customer confidence in LEB program unions remained at the same level as 1998, though coverage increased and program intensity decreased. Confidence increased slightly this year in advocacy unions. LEB program unions showed higher confidence than control unions, though differences were not as striking as in 1998. Advocacy unions did not show greater confidence than the control this year, because of the major increase in control unions. Though sampling procedures were the same in both years, instability in the control sample composition complicates the analysis. The 1999 control sample was more affluent and elite than 1998, which would be expected to result in higher confidence levels. In both the program area and control samples, female respondents indicated a higher level of confidence in LEB responsiveness than males, which may reflect the high proportion of DP programming focused on women. The sample survey process was checked by the Asia Foundation and the contractor to ensure proper sampling, proper interview techniques,</p>	Year	Unions with LEB Program	Unions with Advocacy Program	Control Sample- No DP Program
	1997	n/a	n/a	n/a
	1998	57.1%	42.9%	30.1%
	1999	57.5%	46.3%	47.4%
	2000			
	2001			

accurate recording of respondent answers, accurate data entry, and the production of correct summaries of data. Random checks were made on field interviews by USAID.

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### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor		
Objective ID: 388-003-01		
Approved: Jan. 18, 1996	Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh	
Result Name: IR 3.1: Responsiveness of Local Elected Bodies and Government Institutions Increased		
Indicator: 3.1.1: Percent of Local Elected Bodies Using "Best Practices"		
Unit of Measure: Percent of union councils (base of 84 in 1998 and 116 in 1999) which DP NGOs grantees directly assist.	meetings among stakeholders. Direct NGO grantee work to build the capacity and responsiveness of union councils has been occurring for about 2 and a half years. This is the second year data is reported on this indicator. Direct assistance to union councils began in December 1997. This data was not independently verified by USAID, but checks on the data for consistency and quality control were performed by the monitoring consultant hired by TAF.	
Source: Compiled by TAF from data reported systematically on each union council by five subgrantee NGOs with LEB development programs.		
Indicator/Description: Percent of union councils which use at least five of twelve "best practices" promoted by NGO LEB programs. NGO were trained on the definitions before data collection began.		
Comments: The percent of LEBs using more than 5 best practices actually dropped in 1999, probably in large part due to the increase in the number of new unions covered. However, detailed analysis of this data showed an important positive trend not captured by this indicator. In 1998 most LEBs adopting less than 5 best practices adopted either 0 or 1. In 1998, the mode clearly shifted upward to 3 practices adopted. Similarly in the higher range, no LEB had adopted more than 9 best practices in 1998; in 1999 this increased with 9 LEBs adopting 10-14 best practices. Samples of best practices include: ensuring participation of constituents, including female, in articulating priorities; ensuring rights of disadvantaged, not just elites, to government resources; mobilizing popular participation in special projects; standardized financial and office records; chairman does not dominate; equity in relief distribution after disasters (floods); mobilizing local resources; and holding coordination		

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	n/a	n/a
1998 (B)	Baseline	34%
1999	38%	20%

2000	42%	
2001	45%	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor	
Objective ID: 388-003-01	
Approved: Jan. 18, 1996	Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
Result Name: IR 3.3: Access to Justice Improved	
Indicator: 3.3.1: Number of Clients Served in Dispute Resolution Cases	
Unit of Measure: Individuals, usually women	different NGOs may have counted differently. This data was not independently verified by USAID, but checks on the data for consistency and quality control were performed by the monitoring consultant hired by TAF.  * This program will be phased out in 2001.
Source: Data summarized in each of 319 unions from individual client records by local staff of the six NGOs receiving ADR grants. Summarized by NGO on format provided by TAF, after receiving specialized training on the results monitoring system and on use of the questionnaire by monitoring consultant.	
Indicator/Description: Number of persons whose cases were mediated through shalishes of NGO organized and trained mediation committees. (Output level). This data is for CY 1999.	
Comments: Women comprise 54% of the total number of clients served by DP-supported NGOs in 1999. NGO-supported mediation committees included in the data are: transformed union councils, transformed shalishes, direct NGO ADR, and litigation. Of the total cases, more than 60% of them were settled through ADR and nearly a quarter were settled through transformed shalishes. Improved NGO mediation committees generally include both women and men, and most deal with various types of family disputes. A drop in the number of unions where the program is active did not lead to a drop in the number of clients served (quite the opposite occurred), which may reflect growing acceptance of ADR and its benefits. The numbers of clients served will likely decrease in 2000 and taper off in 2001 due to program cuts in this area. For the second year in a row, a rigorous collection process was used which separated (before totalling) different types of cases which	

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	n/a	1,990
1997	3,000	3,010
1998	4,000	9,747

1999	5,000	21,485
2000	10,000	
2001	0*	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 3: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor	
Objective ID: 388-003-01	
Approved: Jan. 18, 1996	Country/Organization: USAID Bangladesh
Result Name: IR 3.3: Access to Justice Improved	
Indicator: 3.3.3: Percent of Dispute Resolutions Involving Women that Resulted in Decisions Satisfactory to Women.	
Unit of Measure: Percent of Resolved Disputes	consultant hired by TAF.
Source: A simple random sample of all the cases involving women that were resolved in 1999. A total sample of 1,215 female clients was generated from a data base of 5,016 clients provided by the NGOs. This represented 25% of all cases. Random sample drawn by computer from a complete listing of disputes mediated by NGOs with ADR grants. Each person sampled was located by NGO fieldworkers to answer closed and open-ended questions on a format provided by TAF and developed in consultation with NGOs.	* This program will be phased out in 2001.
Indicator/Description: Percentage of women whose disputes had been resolved and who reported that the decision was "satisfactory" on a three point scale, where satisfactory was the highest score and unacceptable the lowest.	
Comments: A total of 979 women were interviewed to understand their assessment of the resolution they received as a result of NGO mediation services. 58% reported they were satisfied with the decision; 38% found the decision acceptable; and 4% were unsatisfied. The program has sought to further improve the quality of justice available locally, especially to women, and not just to focus on the number of disputes mediated. This is the second year that this data is reported by interviewing a sample of female clients identified through a probability sampling method. This data was not independently verified by USAID, but checks on the data for consistency and quality control were performed by the performance monitoring	

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	n/a	
1998 (B)	n/a	65%
1999	68%	58%

2000	70%	
2001	0*	



## Text for SO 5

Country/Organization: Bangladesh/USAID

Objective ID: 388-005-01

Objective Name: Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Although this is a new strategic objective, the individual programs and activities that contribute to its achievement are ongoing ones, all of which were reported in last year's R-4 under Strategic Objective 2, "Enhanced Household Incomes and Nutrition". All programs have either met or exceeded their targets for providing information, expertise, and/or capital to various types of enterprises (including household gardens, fish ponds, farms, manufacturers, processors, traders, and service providers) and for improving the policy and institutional environment.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor          | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions         | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                             | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution                | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met                | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

This strategic objective involves the expansion of two potential high growth areas of the economy, agribusiness and small business, as a means of increasing the incomes of poor Bangladeshis. Expansion of enterprises within these sectors will be measured in terms of increased sales, exports, and new jobs. In order to achieve this objective, USAID programs focus on improving the ability of private enterprises to develop, produce, market, and finance products and services in competitive markets, not only through direct enterprise assistance, but just as importantly, through the strengthening of key support institutions like banks, and improvements in relevant policies, laws, and regulations.

Key Results:

In FY 1999, the Government of Bangladesh eliminated interest rate ceilings on loans to agriculture and small business, a policy reform that should facilitate the flow of capital to these sectors. In addition, a number of USAID-assisted entrepreneurs either penetrated new markets (vegetable exports in Asia and leather goods in Africa) or expanded exports to existing markets (frozen shrimp to the United States).

Performance and Prospects:

Although this is a new strategic objective, most of the programs and activities which contribute to its achievement have been previously reported under the old Strategic Objective 2, "Enhanced Income and Nutrition (or "Food Security"), which has been phased out. These include: agribusiness promotion through the Agro-based Industries and Technology Development Project, (ATDP); micro, small and medium size business development under the Job Opportunities and Business Support (JOBS) Program; and several small scale food production activities, including horticulture and aquaculture. These programs provide the 1999 baseline estimates for this SO, as well as the performance information noted below.

In FY 1999 the programs funded under this SO made important contributions to the growth of agribusiness and small business, through three primary vehicles: policy analysis and advocacy; institutional strengthening of enterprise support institutions like banks, NGOs, and research centers; and direct enterprise support.

According to the three relevant indicators included in last year's R-4, which are being phased out this year, the program met two targets and fell short on a third. Vegetable production from home gardens reached 355 metric tons versus the target of 303 metric tons, while the number of households producing vegetables rose to 1,137,967 versus a target of 1,075,500. On the third

measure, SMEs created or expanded, the actual number of 3,333 fell slightly short of the target of 3,600.

In the policy arena, USAID provided policy makers and local businesses with the information and analyses needed to make several important policy reforms. Perhaps the most significant for the long term growth of agribusiness and small business was the removal of interest rate ceilings on bank lending to small and medium size enterprises and agriculture by the Bank of Bangladesh (the country's central bank). This should provide an added incentive to local banks to lend to these sectors. The central bank also agreed to expand its credit information bureau services to cover smaller businesses, an action that should also decrease the risk of lending to this important group. In the area of fiscal reform, the Ministry of Finance implemented a simpler method of taxation on small businesses by increasing the threshold below which small firms pay a flat tax on sales rather than a more complex tax on value added.

At the institutional level, USAID has concentrated efforts on improving the capacity of financial institutions to provide capital to agribusiness and small business. In FY 1999 over \$60 million in credit was provided by intermediate financial institutions that have received information and know-how from USAID programs. These institutions have benefited not only from direct assistance from USAID, but also from the loan facilitation and business development services provided by USAID to their customers.

At the individual firm level, USAID has worked through local and international consultants and NGOs to provide information and know-how for a wide variety of enterprises, including small farms, fish ponds, home gardens, and agro-processors. A key aspect of the support to individual enterprises or groups of enterprises is the strengthening of linkages between input suppliers (like hatcheries, seed businesses, and banks) and producers, and between producers and markets (including processors and exporters). Important progress has been made over the past year in expanding export markets for fish, horticultural products, and leather products. As a result of a USAID-supported marketing visit to the United States plus ongoing technical assistance on product quality, the export of shrimp to the United States from Bangladesh increased by close to \$40 million. In addition, Bangladeshi potatoes were exported successfully for the first time to buyers in Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia, while JOBS-supported shoe manufacturers successfully broke into the South African market for the first time.

Prospects for this strategic objective are promising in light of the strong base of experience developed by USAID in agriculture and small business development. At the Strategic Objective level, USAID programs are expected to contribute to significant sales growth and the creation of at least 32,000 new jobs per year from FY 2000 to FY 2002. In agribusiness, many local observers from the government, private sector and donors feel that USAID's agribusiness promotion efforts will lead the way in transforming Bangladesh's agriculture from a subsistence to market orientation. The GOB has welcomed the extension of the agribusiness promotion project for an additional five years and USAID will sign a new contract shortly. Political and business leaders agree on the need to expand the manufacturing base beyond garments in order to address the challenge of the phase out of the Multi-Fiber Agreement at the end of 2004. On the policy front, the Government of Bangladesh still needs to implement major reforms, but such actions will be politically risky before the next parliamentary elections planned for mid-2001.

Needed reforms include the elimination of subsidies in agriculture (e.g. fertilizer), the privatization of state-owned industries and banks, and the removal of remaining interest rate ceilings.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

There are no planned adjustments to this objective.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Other donors that are actively involved in agriculture include the World Bank; Asian Development Bank (ADB); the Food and Agriculture Organization; the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); bilateral donors (United Kingdom, Netherlands, Denmark, Canada, and Germany); and the European Commission. Along with the British Department for International Development (DFID), the World Bank has taken the lead in the development of fisheries. The World Bank also supports projects in agricultural research and extension. The ADB is now designing a \$70 million plus agricultural project for the Northwest in collaboration with the FAO.

In small business development, bilateral donors are implementing a number of technical assistance and training programs. These include the Swiss Development Corporation's Business Development Services Program, the Netherlands' Small Enterprises Development Program, Denmark's promotion of business partnerships, Germany's Business Advisory Services program, and the British Government's handicraft and microenterprise support activities.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements its activities in partnership with International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) for agribusiness promotion; University of Maryland Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS) for enterprise promotion and policy reform; International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) for aquaculture development; Helen Keller International (HKI) in horticulture/nutrition; Asian Vegetable Research & Development Center (AVRDC) in horticulture; International Maize & Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in wheat production; and Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) for microcredit.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business.			
Objective ID: 388-005-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: 5.0 Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business			
Indicator: 5.0.1 Growth in sales of assisted enterprises			
Unit of Measure: Millions of US \$	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Contractors and recipients	1999		78
Indicator/Description: Growth in sales is a simple and readily available indicator of business growth, and is also a good proxy for measuring income growth. Sales growth is equal to the increase in all types of income (or value added) generated by assisted enterprises, including wages, rents, interest income, and profits, plus the increase in purchased material inputs required to generate that additional income. When such material inputs are purchased locally, the indicator also measures the increases in income in supplier companies, which are indirectly benefited by USAID assistance. Of course, to the extent that material inputs are not purchased locally, growth in sales overestimates the total increase in incomes generated directly and indirectly by by USAID assistance.	2000	86	
	2001	91	
	2002	96	
Comments: The actual data reported for 1999 represents the baseline figure for this indicator. Future performance is predicated on a similar level of expenditures, i.e. about \$6 million per year, over the planning period. USAID staff conducts periodic site visits to verify the validity of the reported data. Actual data are found to be accurate and reliable.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business			
Objective ID: 388-005-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: 5.0 Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business			
Indicator: 5.0.2 Growth in exports of assisted enterprises			
Unit of Measure: Millions of US\$	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Contractors and recipients	1999		39
Indicator/Description: Growth in exports is a subset of the first SO 5 indicator, Growth in sales. It is a good indicator of the extent to which assisted enterprises(i.e. enterprises receiving direct USAID-funded assistance) are successful in penetrating what should be more dynamic, i.e. higher growth, markets.	2000	42	
	2001	45	
	2002	48	
Comments: The actual data reported for 1999 represents the baseline figure for this indicator. Future performance is predicated on a similar level of expenditures, i.e. about \$6 million per year, over the planning period.USAID staff conducts periodic site visits to verify the validity of the reported data. Actual data are found to be accurate and reliable.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business			
Objective ID: 388-005-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: 5.0 Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business			
Indicator: 5.0.3 Growth in number of jobs in assisted enterprises			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Contractors and recipients	1999		T: 30,353
Indicator/Description: The measurement of new jobs is a difficult undertaking, especially in a developing country, where many persons have multiple occupations and work on a part-time or seasonal basis. Nevertheless, the concept of new jobs as a measure of growth is easily understood and widely used, and data on jobs are more readily available than data on wages.			M: 20,691
	2000	T: 32,000 M: 22,000 F: 10,000	F: 9,312
Comments: The actual data reported for 1999 represents the baseline figure for this indicator. It includes only those programs that are expected to continue through the planning period. It excludes jobs which existed before a USAID-funded intervention, although such a job might become more productive as a result of USAID assistance. Such increases in productivity, or income, are however captured in Indicator 5.0.1 Growth in Sales. Future performance is predicated on a similar level of expenditures, i.e. about \$6 million per year, over the planning period. USAID staff conducts periodic site visits to verify the validity of the reported data . Actual data are found to be accurate and reliable.			
	2001	T: 34,000 M: 23,000 F: 11,000	
	2002	T: 38,000 M: 26,000 F: 11,000	
			T: Total M: Male F: Female

## Text for SO 6

Country/Organization: USAID/ Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-006

Objective Name: Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Although Strategic Objective 6 (SO 6) is an activity under the phased out SO2, "Management of Aquatic Ecosystems Through Community Husbandry (MACH)" obtained some notable results in FY 99. In FY 99, all the targets set out by MACH were reached, with some activities - such as formation of management groups, community awareness raising, and formation of community groups - exceeding the targets.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(please select only one)

5.2 Biological Diversity

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor     | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions               | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change             | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution           | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met           | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed       | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured       | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development



#### Summary of the SO:

A lack of general environmental awareness, poor resource management along with the needs of an expanding population have placed severe stress on the natural resources of Bangladesh. In a country where fish represent 50% of all animal protein consumed, the main source of those fish, the freshwater capture fishery, is believed to have declined by 40% or more in the past two decades. In addition, 20% of all fresh water fish species are reported to be vulnerable to extinction. The loss of these resources is adversely affecting the nutrition of all Bangladeshis and the income and employment of 13 million or more poor rural Bangladeshis.

SO 6 is an outgrowth of the old SO2, "Food Security of the Poor Improved". The purpose of this SO is to demonstrate to government and communities improved management of aquatic and tropical forest resources. The SO aims to create a model for conservation through community management of natural resources that is environmentally sustainable. The adaptive model is based on the need to restore or maintain ecosystem function of aquatic and forest habitats through a participatory approach. That approach will include all resource users and will promote interventions that help nature do its job in providing diversity and yield.

MACH, the only current activity under this SO, is a pilot program funded from both the CS and Biodiversity accounts to demonstrate improved management of open water resources to communities and government. CS funds will be used to ensuring equitable access for poor resource users and support supplemental alternate income generating activities for poorer fisher and farmer families as well activities to promote sanitation and clean water. Biodiversity funds will be used to support community resource management activities that will lead halting or slowing the loss of aquatic habitats and associated biodiversity and increasing production of wetlands resources. Improved resource management will improve nutrition and increase incomes of poor resource users who are most dependent on these common pool resources. This project commenced work in October 1998 with site identification and the development of work plans. Field activities began after approval by the GOB Steering Committee of project work plans and sites in March 1999. The tropical forest conservation and management programs will be funded from the Bangladesh Tropical Forest Conservation Trust Fund that will be created under the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA).

#### Key Results:

Key results in 1999 include the cooperation of local and national government in the formation of MACH and the development of Local (Upazilla Level) Government Committees and government participation in the overall program. Other key results include: (1) Over 2,000 community members took part in community and local government Wetland and Environmental Awareness meetings, (2) Forty credit community user groups were formed under by 1 January 2000 - these groups will access credit to generate supplemental income, (3) One wetland resource committee was formed and activities related to the formation of additional Wetlands Resource Committees are taking place, (4) MACH and its partner organizations have been founding members and active participants in the development of a national Wetlands Network, participated by GoB representatives, NGOs, and other wetlands related projects. It is assumed that GOB and other donors will replicate this model throughout the country to increase fish production, conservation of aquatic habitats and reduce continuous decline in biodiversity.

#### Performance and Prospects:

In FY 1999 the performance of this program under SO 6 looks very encouraging as local government representatives at the Union, Upazilla and District levels are supporting program activities. One Resources Management Committee has been formed in FY99 and three others are in the final stage of formation. By the end of the current dry season four groups will be operating. The activity expects to have over 15 local level management groups formed and operating by the end of September 2000. Regional Committees are expected to be formed in 2001. During July–December 1999, a series of seminars and workshops were held with the participation of local government officials, fisherfolks, waterbody leaseholders, youth groups, local elites, women, large and small farmers and NGO representatives for wetland resource assessment and planning. Baseline and other related surveys continue to be collected, as does specialist development of GIS, hydrological and other information.

Various physical interventions are either underway or being planned by community groups. In the year 2000 these will include - wetland sanctuaries, roadside and wetlands afforestation and re-excavation of selected khals (canal) and/or beels (a portion of floodplain). One dedicated sanctuary in a riverine 'scour hole' will be established in the Turag River. Other smaller sanctuaries will be established in conjunction with beel and khal excavations at both sites. Excavation work is likely to take place in 3-4 beel or khal (canal) locations within Hail Haor and 1-2 areas within the Turag-Bangshi watershed.

Raising awareness of communities is also promising. Since inception the project has conducted over 60 awareness related meetings and rallies attended by more than 4,900 resident fisher folks, farmers, local elite and other concerned community members. Additionally MACH has conducted user group planning and awareness sessions for government personnel, elected local government officials, wetland owners and lease holders, hunters, fisher folks, farmers, etc. Community members with project field staff have identified basic environmental problems and possible solutions at both sites. These include the management of fishing effort to reduce the use of monofilament gill nets locally called 'current jal' and dry season de-watering of beels and other water bodies.

Exceeding its targets in FY 1999, supplemental income generating activities directed at poorer community members, particularly fisher folks and other resource users, have begun with the formation of 40 groups with almost 800 members. An additional 60 groups are expected to be formed by the end of February 2000. Over 300 group members have requested credit facilities and are expected to become involved in credit activities by the end of February 2000. Additionally, demonstration activities involving almost 100 poor fisher folks/farmers in wheat farming commercial and homestead vegetable growing, the use of granular fertilizer, cage culture and hybrid rice growing were initiated. The project has received the cooperation of other USAID programs in their demonstration program.

The baseline survey indicates that currently annual per capita supplemental income is approximately \$25. It is expected that supplemental income for group members will be increased by 50% through the above mentioned activities by 2001. Project base line biological, sociological and environmental studies are underway. Program monitoring and community monitoring activities will start in the coming year.

During 2000-2001, MACH will increase its activity sites from two to three, and will continue activities to generate baseline information on biological, sociological, and environmental parameters in all three sites. MACH will use GIS and remote sensing technology to provide performance information. Activities to strengthen community organizations will continue. MACH will concentrate on important floodplain management activities such as participatory community planning, physical interventions, and policy guideline development.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The tropical forest management activity is expected to begin in 2001, contingent upon successful fiscal negotiations between the GOB and USG and formation of a Bangladesh Tropical Forest Trust Fund and appointment of Board of Directors to operate the Fund. The GOB's application under the U.S. Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) has been approved and the GOB has formally expressed interest to participate in the TFCA program. The Mission expects to utilize debt buybacks for conservation and management of Bangladesh's remaining tropical forest resources. Once finalized selected performance measures will be identified.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and GOB have signed an agreement in the Fourth Fisheries project to support the development of fish production, conservation and improved management. The British Department for International Development (DFID), Ford Foundation, UNDP, IFAD and other donors have also been providing support for various aspects of improved open water fisheries. MACH and its partners have been instrumental in the formation of a national network of wetlands programs. This group of wetland related conservation projects and concerned GOB ministries and departments meet regularly to coordinate activities and influence policy.

MACH shares with other donor funded community-based program's goal of establishing environmentally sustainable management of natural resources through co-management (communities and government) for the direct benefit of the community and to the country as a whole. MACH differs from other donor funded community based projects in that its goal is to ensure the sustainable productivity of all floodplain resources- fish, plants and wildlife over an entire floodplain ecosystem (seasonal floodplains and rivers) not just a single water body. Recognizing that the reduction of fishing pressure is likely to be critical part of the floodplain fisheries, MACH has included supplemental income- generating activities that will focus on fisher folks and others directly dependent on wetlands products.

The Asian Development Bank has recently signed an agreement with the GOB for \$80 million for the Sunderbans Biodiversity Project, mainly concerned with forestry aspects of the Sunderbans. Additionally, the World Bank supported Forest Resources Management Project and the ADB Forestry Sector Project both support tropical forestry.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Winrock International and three local NGOs are the major grantees. Winrock is the lead organization and solely responsible for financial management and overall program management. The Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS), is responsible for policy advocacy, hydrology and GIS/Remote Sensing. The Center for Natural Resources Studies (CNRS) is responsible for biological aspects of the field program as well as field monitoring, and together with CARITAS, for formation of the resource management committees. CARITAS is responsible for community development and alternative income generating activities and credit.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources				
Objective ID: 388-006-01				
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/ Bangladesh		
Result Name: IR 6.1 Improved Floodplain Resource Management Practices				
Indicator: 6.1.1 Management Groups Established				
Unit of Measure: Number of Management Groups		Year	Planned	Actual
		1999	0	1
Source: Grantee and Recipients Reports		2000	13	
Indicator/Description: Community resource management is based on the formation of representative community mangment committees. The key to the success of this program is the formation of active wetland resource mangment committees. The groups will be made up of representatives from all resource users and will include fishers and women. This indicator will quantify the numbers of management groups formed who will be instrumental in (1) maintenance and recovery of the floodplain fisheries, (2) ensuring equitable access of rural people to the natural resources, (3) co-management of the floodplain resources by communities and local governments, and (d) increasing awareness of the potential of natural floodplain processes to secure food and income.		2001	20	
		2002	30	
Comments: The data is provided by the contractor and verified by the USAID Activity Manager through site visits. The planned targets for 2000-2002 for the establishment of the community management group at the local level are reasonable and possible to achieve.				

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources			
Objective ID: 388-006-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization:	
Result Name: IR 6.1 Improved Floodplain Resource Management Practices			
Indicator: IR 6.1.2 Improved Floodplain Resource Management Established			
Unit of Measure: Number of Sanctuaries Established	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999	0	1
Source: Contractor and Recipients Reports	2000	20	
Indicator/Description: Establishment of sanctuaries for conservation of fish and other aquatic habitat is critical for the success of this pilot program. Community management groups will be responsible for the management of the sanctuaries. It is planned to establish sanctuaries from FY2000. This indicator will quantify the numbers of sanctuaries established.	2001	30	
	2002	40	
Comments: The planned data for 2000-2001 provided by the contractor and seems reasonable. Final decisions in regards to specific physical interventions will be made by the concerned communities based on actual needs.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources			
Objective ID: 388-006-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization:	
Result Name: IR 6.2 Increased public awareness			
Indicator: IR 6.2.1 Community awareness of the need for renewable resource management			
Unit of Measure: Number of participants in meetings	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999	300	4900
Source: Contractors and Receipts Reports	2000	900	
Indicator/Description: Awareness among the community and other stakeholder groups regarding the complexity of the floodplain ecosystem is insufficient. Therefore, participation of people in the awareness raising meetings is important. This indicator will track the number of participants from all the stakeholder groups in raising meetings, seminars and workshops emphasizing awareness-building activities at the local and national levels to stimulate policy reform, advocacy towards community based management of floodplain resources.	2001	1800	
	2002	3000	
Comments: The actual data reported for 1999 is far above the target. The data provided by the grantee and USAID Activity Manager verified through site visits. It is expected that planned target for 2000-2001 may exceed as people are very concerned about degradation of environment.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Management of Open Water & Tropical Forest Resources			
Objective ID: 388-006-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: IR 6.3 Generate Supplemental Income			
Indicator: IR 6.3.1 Community Groups involved in alternative income generating activities			
Unit of Measure: Number of groups	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Grantee and Receipts Reports	1999	40	44
Indicator/Description: With the growth in population and fishing pressure on floodplain resources grows increasingly more intense. Without the provision of an supplemental alternative income generating activity within the floodplain , it will be difficult to sustain regulated fishing and to reduce the intense pressure on floodplain resources. This indicator quantifies the number of groups that are offering alternate income generating activities to their members. Examples of floodplain relevant income generating activities are: duckery, sustainable harvest of wetland reeds, cultivation of fish in underutilized waterbodies and rice fields, and cage and pen culture.	2000	100	
	2001	100	
	2002	100	
Comments: The actual data supplied by the contractor and verified by the USAID Activity Manager. It is expected that the total number of groups for the life of the project will be formed in 2000.			



## Text for SO 7

Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-007-01

Objective Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: – This new Strategic Objective (SO) incorporates the ongoing energy activities of the Rural Power for Poverty Reduction (RPPR) Program. RPPR is proceeding and has achieved all targets for FY 99. A senior energy advisor has been hired. New energy activities also have already begun to enhance the capacity building process of the energy sector. A regional energy conference was held in neighboring Nepal in which GOB and USG officials and private sector representatives attended. The GOB and USAID signed the Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG) on March 20, 2000. Plans are underway to develop the program to implement the SOAG. USAID/B is in the process of hiring a local Personal Service Contractor (PSC) to work on the regional and bilateral energy program.

Primary Link to Agency Strategic Framework: 1.1 Private Markets  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Agency Strategic Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor          | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions         | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met                | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed            | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

## Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

### Summary of the SO:

This recently formulated strategic objective aims to improve the performance and efficiency of the energy sector, thus reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emission. It is an outgrowth of USAID's long-standing support for the development of rural power supply through cooperatives. The new objective continues this effort, while integrating it with a more recent and broader-scope initiative to improve performance of the energy sector as a whole, particularly as related to the development of Bangladesh's natural gas resources. Significant reforms in the Bangladesh energy sector need to be undertaken to achieve this goal. Enhancing institutional capacity and encouraging policies that promote the use of cleaner fuels, such as natural gas, and reducing energy demand through more efficient energy use and decreases in system losses will lessen GHG emissions. This SO includes the activities of the Rural Power for Poverty Reduction (RPPR) Program.

This SO will focus on obtaining results in three areas: (1) increased institutional capacity to make decisions in clean energy development; (2) improved enabling environment; and (3) increased public support for energy sector reform. In addition, USAID is supporting the development and the implementation of a U.S.-Bangladesh Action Plan for Cooperation in the Energy Sector.

The development of the energy sector in an environmentally and economically sustainable manner will benefit the entire Bangladeshi population. Increased commercial energy will create jobs, lifting many out of poverty; provide consistent, reliable energy that will improve the lives of many; and allow those who depend on power for income generating purposes to operate their businesses, unimpeded by load shedding.

The funding sources for this SO are Global Climate Change (GCC) Biodiversity and Environment /U.S.- Asia Environmental Partnership.

### Key Results:

Through the continued activities of RPPR, electric power now reaches 19 million beneficiaries in the rural areas. In 1999, an additional 7,100 new electrical connections were made for irrigation purposes, which facilitates farmers' access to low cost dry season water resources, contributing to increased agricultural productivity. Similarly, some 61,900 connections were added to the existing 286,200 connections for rural business activities. Presently, there are 348,100 small, rural businesses with electricity and 73,000 irrigation connections. Continued annual growth in both of these connection categories reflect the presence of opportunities for increased employment with the rural labor market.

Under the new activities of this SO, 2,570 policy-makers and professionals have been trained in the area of energy sector reform to date.

### Performance and Prospects:

USAID pioneered the rural electrification program in Bangladesh beginning in 1977. This activity has provided electricity to over 12 million rural people. Despite its successes, most rural people still lack power. Therefore, the rural electric cooperatives will be expanded and strengthened and their power generation capacity increased. USAID and its implementing partners help cooperatives provide more reliable energy and better services. USAID, through the RPPR, is complementing the activities of other donors by strengthening the institutional capacity of the Rural Electrification Board (REB) and rural electric cooperatives.

With the discovery of major gas fields, Bangladesh has the opportunity to use this natural resource to strengthen and expand its energy sector and to spur economic growth and development. In FY 2000 and FY 2001, USAID will provide institutional capacity building assistance to the entire energy sector. Design of specific activities will be undertaken in FY 2000. In FY 2001, we anticipate that USAID will provide technical assistance to the GOB and regulatory bodies for the natural gas and electric power sectors, provide technical assistance to improve the analytical capacity to undertake energy, economic, and environmental analyses necessary for energy policy making and planning, organize workshops on development and dissemination of energy data, expand support for USAID-organized visits of Bangladeshi energy experts to the United States, and encourage cooperation and the eventual trade in clean energy between Bangladesh and other South Asian nations. This SO will support, in conjunction with the regional South Asia Regional Initiative in Energy, a regional partnership between the Bangladeshi Chamber of Commerce and other regional chambers. However, USAID will not provide funds for infrastructure development.

This SO has two SO level indicators: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance and Decreased CO<sub>2</sub> Emitted per MW-h of Energy Produced. The SO has three IRs: 7.1- Increased Institutional Capacity to Make decisions in Clean Energy Development, 7.2- Improved Enabling Environment, and 7.3 - Increased Public Support for Energy Sector Reform. We will report on the SO level indicators beginning with the FY 2004 R4, during which time we will also be able to report on other indicators at the IR level, not reported in this FY 2002 R4.

Results expected from the new activities under the IR 7.1 of the SO include enhancing the capacity building process of the entire energy sector, including the existing and newly established energy utilities and the planned energy regulatory body (natural gas/electricity). We will continue to support technical assistance to improve the management and support services of the Palli Bidyut Samities (PBSs) -- rural electric cooperatives-- and the REB. Key new activities will include, but not be limited to, seminars, workshops, training, study tours for policy-makers and professionals on regulatory reforms, energy resources assessments, streamlining and unbundling of utilities, utility partnerships, climate change mitigation, and commercialization and energy economics

USAID's new activities under IR 7.2 aim to create a more favorable regulatory and policy environment which will encourage and support a faster restructuring of the sector. Sector efficiency and overall performance will thereby be improved. The key new activities will provide technical assistance to develop/revise regulatory frameworks and facilitate

implementation. Capacity building activities under IR 7.1 will complement activities to improve the enabling environment.

USAID's new activities under IR 7.3 of this SO will augment the process and help educate the public and media about energy issues and development implications. Key activities will include, but not be limited to: establishing a transparent energy information system; conducting analysis and assessment of the country's energy resources -- especially natural gas reserves and economic analysis of the downstream use potentials of energy resources; and presenting seminars and workshops to disseminate the energy reform, economics, and market information message to the GOB, press, labor force, professionals, and the private sector.

By FY 2002, the complete transfer of electric transmission lines to the Power Grid Company of Bangladesh is expected and increased power generated by small power plants will be available. The Power Sector Reform Act and the Natural Gas Reform act will be passed by Parliament. In addition, at least 13,570 policy-makers and professionals and a number of journalists, academicians, and private sector professionals will be better informed of energy sector reform.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

After the program to implement the SOAG has been designed, it is expected that the services of an institutional contractor will be solicited and contracted to manage the training component of this SO.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and the GOB are negotiating an Adaptable Program Loan, conditioned upon reforms in the energy sector. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided loans to the energy sector; just approved a loan to upgrade distribution and transmission of power in Dhaka, conditioned on reforms; and has several smaller, ongoing technical assistance projects. In the rural electric sub-sector, the ADB, Kuwait Fund, Canadian International Development Agency, and Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund are the largest of the 14 donors, providing electrical hardware supplies and other commodities for infrastructure development. The programs of these donors complement and support USAID's program to improve the institutional capacity and enabling environment for energy sector reform and hence, improve the performance of the energy sector.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) is implementing the RPPR Program. The U.S. Department of Energy, along with other U.S.G. agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey, is providing technical assistance through a Participating Agency Sub-Agreement (PASA) with USAID.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector			
Objective ID: 388-007-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector			
Indicator: 7.1.1. Progress in Unbundling of Transmission			
Unit of Measure: Kilometers of 230 kilovolt electric transmission line.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999	45	45
Source: Mission, Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	2000	61.5	
	2001	661.5	
	2002		
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the extent to which electric transmission lines currently held by the integrated public utility have been transferred to a separate transmission company. The extent to which this occurs is a progress measure for the "unbundling" process. This indicator will be tracked until all public transmission lines have been transferred. The same IR (IR 7.1) - Increased Institutional Capacity to Make Decisions in Clean Energy Development has two more indicators: Indicator 7.1.2 - Reduced Systems Loss in Distribution of Electricity and Indicator 7.1.3 - Small Power Generation Program Exists and Functioning. We are reporting on two indicators (Indicators 7.1.1 and 7.1.3) this year and plan to report on the third indicator (Indicator 7.1.2) beginning with the FY 2004 R4.	2003		
	2004		
	2005		
We are using a three-way measure for the reported indicator. At this point, however, we are reporting only one measure. Reports on the other measures will be provided in the FY 2004 R4s.			
Numbers are cumulative.			
Comments:			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector			
Objective ID: 388-007-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector			
Indicator 7.1.3: Small Power Generation Program Exists and Functioning			
Unit of Measure: Number of Small Power Plants Installed and Functioning	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999	0	0
Source: Mission, Rural Electrification Board (REB), National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association (NRECA)	2000	3	
	2001	11	
	2002		
Indicator/Description: The indicator, Small Power Generation Program Exists and Functioning, is an IR level indicator. The same IR (IR 7.1), Increased Institutional Capacity to Make Decisions in Clean Energy Development, has two more indicators: Indicator 7.1.1 - Progress in Unbundling of Transmission and Indicator 7.1.2 - Reduced Systems Loss in Distribution of Electricity. We are reporting on two indicators (Indicators 7.1.1 and 7.1.3) this year and will report on the third indicator (Indicator 7.1.2) beginning with the FY 2004 R4.	2003		
	2004		
	2005		
Numbers are cumulative.			
Comments:			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector			
Objective ID: 388-007-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector			
Indicator 7.2.2: Power Sector Reform Act Finalized and Submitted to the Cabinet			
Unit of Measure: Number of acts finalized	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Mission, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	1999	0	0
	2000	1	
Indicator/Description: The indicator, Power Sector Reform Act Finalized and Submitted to the Cabinet, is an IR level indicator. The same IR (IR 7.2) - Improved enabling environment, has five more indicators: Indicator 7.2.1 - Natural Gas Act Finalized and Submitted to the Cabinet, Indicator 7.2.3 - Implementing Regulations Ready for Approval, Indicator 7.2.4 - Improved Contract Implementation and Management, Indicator 7.2.5 - Policy-makers and Professionals Better Informed of Energy Sector Reform, and Indicator 7.2.6 - Development of Guidelines for Open Market Policies. We are reporting on two indicators (Indicators 7.2.2 and 7.2.5) this year and plan to report on other indicators, as appropriate, beginning with the FY 2004 R4.	2001	2	
	2002		
	2003		
	2004		
	2005		
We are using a two-way measure for the reported indicator. At this point, however, we are reporting only one measure. Reports on the other measure will be provided in the FY 2004 R4s.			
Numbers are cumulative.			
Comments:			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector			
Objective ID: 388-007-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector			
Indicator 7.2.5: Policy-makers and Professionals Better Informed of Energy Sector Reform			
Unit of Measure: Number of persons trained	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Mission, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR), G/ENV, Contractors	1999	2570	2570
	2000	7570	
	2001	12570	
Indicator/Description: The indicator, Indicator 7.2.5 - Policy-makers and Professionals Better Informed of Energy Sector Reform, is an IR level indicator. The same IR (IR 7.2) – Improved enabling environment, has five more indicators: Indicator 7.2.1 - Natural Gas Act Finalized and Submitted to the Cabinet, Indicator 7.2.2 - Power Sector Reform Act Finalized and Submitted to the Cabinet, Indicator 7.2.3 - Implementing Regulations Ready for Approval, Indicator 7.2.4 - Improved Contract Implementation and Management, and Indicator 7.2.6 - Development of Guidelines for Open Market Policies. We are reporting on two indicators (Indicators 7.2.2 and 7.2.5) this year and plan to report on other indicators, as appropriate, beginning with the FY 2004 R4.	2002		
	2003		
	2004		
	2005		
Numbers are cumulative.			
Comments:			



## Text for SO 8

Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh

Objective ID: 388-008-01

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: USAID has continued its long-standing support for Bangladesh's food security program, meeting, and in most cases exceeding our program targets for FY99. Activities have concentrated on appropriate policy changes promoting private grain markets, upgrading rural infrastructure, enhancing disaster preparedness and supplying grain for the GOB's food safety-net program, Food-for Education.

Primary Link to Agency Strategic Framework: 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Agency Strategic Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution            | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Humanitarian Assistance

Summary of the SO:

Acute food insecurity in Bangladesh is reflected in endemic malnutrition, which is a direct consequence of large scale poverty. While Bangladesh appears to be approaching aggregate food self-sufficiency in good years, an overriding concern remains that almost half of the country's 127 million people live below the poverty line, with 32 million of those living in hardcore poverty, with a diet of less than 1800 Kcal. This group is “extremely poor, malnourished and vulnerable,” and their numbers threaten to grow unless policies and programs change. Thus, food security remains an ever-present problem.

This SO is an outgrowth of the Mission’s old SO 2, “Food Security for the Poor Improved.” The new, focused approach will more effectively address the needs of the most vulnerable people. The target group are low income families in the 200 poorest, most flood-prone thanas of Bangladesh. The food security program is directly linked to the Mission’s Humanitarian Assistance goal of “supporting disaster preparedness and providing relief and rehabilitation assistance when a disaster occurs.” The SO’s purpose is to implement activities directly focusing on improving food security of the most vulnerable groups, helping them to graduate to a more decent level of living. Activities are divided into three program areas: public food management policy, environmentally sound infrastructure, and disaster management, with the targeted beneficiaries being the rural and urban poor.

PL 480 Title II provides most of the funds for this SO. Title II wheat is sold to the Ministry of Education (MOE) for the local currency equivalent of importing the grain. The MOE then uses the grain for its safety-net program ‘Food for Education (FFE)’. The FFE program directly benefits the most vulnerable households by encouraging them to send their children to primary school instead of the fields and factories. CARE and World Vision then use the local currency, supplemented by dollar grants, to implement activities focusing on improving food security for the most vulnerable. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) complements the Title II efforts by assisting the GOB to identify and implement more appropriate policies for managing food stocks, and food safety net programs, ensuring food reaches the extreme poor.

USAID’s rural infrastructure development efforts are focused on low cost, hard surface farm-to-market roads, and earthen village roads. These roads support sustainable growth in agriculture and facilitate rural businesses and commercial activities, directly contributing to greater rural income and employment. Rural roads provide access to markets, health and education facilities, and government administrative service centers. Infrastructure development efforts also include water and sanitation, school construction, and urban slum rehabilitation.

Confronted by cyclones, floods, droughts and tornadoes, Bangladesh is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. USAID’s disaster management focus is on strengthening disaster preparedness and response mechanisms at the community level, with the intent of bridging the gap between disaster response and development, through preparedness and mitigation. The program also includes a flood proofing component, involving raising individual homesteads, and building community flood shelters.

#### Key Results:

Combined efforts by GOB, NGOs, USAID and other donors have led to a remarkable evolution in Bangladesh, from a famine-prone country in the early 1970s, to a country capable of

managing food emergencies as it enters into the 21st century. USAID food security efforts have not only served to reform food policies, feed vulnerable groups, improve disaster preparedness, and upgrade community infrastructure, but also have helped support micro-finance programs, local government development, and non-formal primary education. USAID's revised strategy will focus limited resources on three priority areas of concentration: (1) improved public food management policy; (2) improved environmentally sound infrastructure; and (3) improved disaster preparedness.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The aim of DA funded policy reform activity is to improve the management of public food resources and promote private food markets. There has been remarkable success in assisting the GOB to better manage and target its food resources to benefit the poor and needy. As a result of USAID's continuous policy dialogue, the GOB has reoriented its large Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) away from competition with the private sector, and more towards managing the PFDS as a food safety net program for the poor. In FY 1999, the MOF distributed 88% of the public food to the targeted programs (Food for Education, Food for Work, etc.) for the poor, an increase of about 20% since 1995/96. This reflects a long-term structural change that began in the early 1990s with the elimination of inappropriate rationing channels. Targeted distribution shows the GOB's commitments to enhancing the food security and nutritional status of poor consumers lacking purchasing power, a key element for reducing the poverty level. USAID activities under this SO will continue to work with the MOF to maintain 85% of PFDS food directed to the most vulnerable.

USAID's continuous advisory services have contributed to an increased share of private sector foodgrain imports under free trade, from 50% in 1996, to 82% in 1999. This has increasingly substituted for GOB commercial food imports without affecting food producer price incentives. The current projections indicate that no GOB commercial food imports are planned for FY 2000. USAID program envisages a target of 75-80% of foodgrains to be imported by private sector during the period 2001-2002. However, while Bangladesh has moved steadily in the direction of reducing public intervention and increasing participation of private markets in foodgrain management, the process of adjustment is far from complete. Continued support for food policy reform is critical.

A major thrust of USAID's program is environmentally sound and sustainable community infrastructure development, implemented by CARE, and soon by World Vision as well. CARE has made substantial progress to increase the number of kilometers of sustainable, environmental friendly, earthen roads in rural areas. In FY99 alone, CARE's Title II program rehabilitated 3,547 km. (over 13,000 km. from 1995-1999) of farm-to-market roads, creating jobs and improving year-round access to markets and basic human development services. The cumulative achievement exceeded the program target by over 7%. Everyone in the project area benefits from lower travel costs: 94% increase in freight traffic, 39% increase in passenger traffic, and 17% passengers' time saving in the target areas. The introduction of environmentally sound road standards has facilitated improved water flow, allowing open water fish breeding and early recession of flood waters, resulting in a 16% increase in agricultural production (by value) in the project area. All considered, the program has resulted in a 17% increase in household income.

USAID's humanitarian assistance efforts focus on disaster preparedness and mitigation, and when disaster strikes, on response/rehabilitation as well. As a result, over 17 million vulnerable people (over 40% of the total population in 180 high disaster-prone thanas) now have access to emergency relief supplies within 72 hours of when a disaster strikes, reducing the need for distress sales and borrowing money for physical survival. FY99 post-flood rehabilitation activities, including construction and/or repair of 20,000 houses and 266 schools, agricultural seed distribution, tube well installation, latrine construction, raising community places, and roads, were carried out in 17 flood affected districts benefiting 157,900 families.

The Flood Proofing pilot activity has developed interventions for mitigating the impact of disasters, including: raising homesteads, installation/repair of tubewells, latrine construction, and mound protection for haor area villages. As a result, there has been less damage to houses, less incidence of diarrhea, and increased access to potable water during floods. Flood Proofing is now a separate activity.

USAID will continue its Humanitarian Assistance leadership role through Title II programs with CARE and World Vision, as they expand/enhance their community-based disaster management efforts. CARE and World Vision will also continue (in FY 2001) implementing Title II sustainable community infrastructure development activities, including rural roads, new water and sanitation efforts, school construction, and urban slum rehabilitation that directly benefit the poorest in rural and urban areas.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

There are no planned adjustments to this SO, as it is one of the four newly created SOs disaggregated from the former umbrella SO2 "Enhanced Household Income and Food-based Nutrition." Both CARE and World Vision programs are in the process of modifying/defining indicators, and setting benchmarks and targets for their M & E systems. Under CARE's follow-on Title II program, they have changed the road component from earthen roads to hard surfaced (sand soil aggregate) farm-to-market roads. World Vision's new Title II program does include earthen village roads.

#### Other Donor Programs:

WFP supports food policy development and the rehabilitation of rural roads. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank focus on major highways. UNDP, UNICEF, and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) all have disaster preparedness/response activities. A long-term partnership with the MOF has helped for successful implementation of our food policy reform program. The strengthened ability of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), through CARE's skills transfer and institution building efforts, has contributed to our implementation of a quality rural roads program.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements activities in partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), CARE, World Vision and local NGOs.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups			
Objective ID: 388-008-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: 8.0 Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups			
Indicator: 8.0.3 Target population with access to emergency relief supplies			
Unit of Measure: Percentage	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Integrated Food for Development (IFFD) monitoring system records, CARE’s Annual Results Report, and IFFD Final Evaluation Report.	1994		7%(Baseline )
			13%
Indicator/Description: Availability of, and access to the most basic life sustaining requirements becomes critical during times of crisis, causing food insecurity concerns to multiply. USAID's program will judge its success in terms of Agency's ability to coordinate with overall GOB, donor, and NGO efforts to provide relief supplies to targeted areas in an efficient and timely manner. Examples of relief supplies: ORS, water purification tablets, dry food, and survival kits (soap, utensils, rope, jerry cans, candles, matches, etc.).	1995	10%	
			25%
	1996	16%	
			58%
	1997	22%	
			58%
	1998	74%	
		71%	
	1999	74%	
	2000	77%	
	2001	84%	
Comments: 40% of the total population (@230,000/thana) of high-risk thanas are vulnerable to disasters and represent the poorest of the poor. Baseline represents 7% of the total vulnerable population in a thana (baseline survey was conducted in 24 high-risk thanas in 1994) have access to emergency relief supplies. The new IFSP activity’s LOA (year 2004) target ensures 100% of the vulnerable population in 265 high disaster-prone thanas have access to emergency relief supplies within 72 hours of when a disaster strikes.			
	2002	93%	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups			
Objective ID: 388-008-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: 8.1 Improved Public Food Management Policy			
Indicator: 8.1.1 Percent Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) food going to targeted programs			
Unit of Measure: Percentage	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: GOB, World Food Program (WFP) Monthly Reports, IFPRI/FMRSP Quarterly Reports.	1992		39%
	1993	57%	57%
	1994	62%	61%
Indicator/Description: The percentage of PFDS foodgrain distributed through programs targeted to the poor is an indicator of cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the PFDS. Targeted distribution shows both GOB's and USAID's commitments to enhancing the food security and nutritional status of poor consumers lacking purchasing power (inability to access food), a key element for reducing the poverty level.	1995	62%	68%
	1996	70%	65%
	1997	65%	81%
	1998	81%	76%
	1999	81%	88%
	2000	Maintain 85%	
	2001	Maintain 85%	
Comments: This indicator has long been used by USAID.  In 1997 the achievement level was 81%, far exceeding the planned target. However, it dropped to 76% in 1998 due to abnormally high distribution through a non-targeted channel (open market sale by GOB) to recover foodgrain shortage caused by the bad harvest. But it has resumed its upward trend in 1999, wherein the Ministry of Food (MOF) distributed 88% of the 2.13 MTs public food to the safety-net programs, such as Food for Education, Food for Work, Vulnerable Group Feeding, and other food programs. Thus, achievement level in 1999 exceeded the planned target by 7%. Given the high level of poverty, the percentage of public food distribution to the poorest needs to be maintained by the GOB at no less than 85%. USAID will continue to work with the MOF to maintain this percentage of PFDS food directed to the most vulnerable groups.	2002	Maintain 85%	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups			
Objective ID: 388-008-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: 8.1 Improved Public Food Management Policy			
Indicator: 8.1.2 Percent of foodgrains imported by private sector			
Unit of Measure: Percentage	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: GOB, World Food Program (WFP) Monthly Reports, IFPRI/FMRSP Quarterly Reports.	1996		50%
	1997		68%
	1998		64%
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures percentage share of imports by private sector in total commercial foodgrain imports. Increasing the private sector's share of foodgrain imports is an indication of an appropriate and efficient market orientation of food policy.	1999		82%
	2000	100%	
	2001	75%	
	2002	80%	
Comments: USAID has continued promoting open market foodgrain policies. Government commercial imports are one alternative for price stabilization; but private sector imports under free trade are a less costly alternative. This new indicator has been created to capture the impact of open market food policy on substituting the GOB commercial imports of foodgrain. As a result of USAID programs in the past few years it is clear that moderate level of food aid along with private sector imports under free trade can greatly substitute GOB commercial imports without affecting producer price incentives.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups			
Objective ID: 388-008-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Bangladesh	
Result Name: 8.2 Improved Environmentally Sound Infrastructure in Target Areas			
Indicator: 8.2.1 Kilometers of environmentally sound roads rehabilitated (cumulative)			
Unit of Measure: Kilometers of road	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: IFFD project monitoring system records and CARE's Annual Results Report.	1995	2,608	3,327
	1996	5,216	5,708
Indicator/Description: Rehabilitated class 1 rural roads (farm to market) provide access to markets and national road networks. Environmentally sound roads represent roads with culverts, bridges facilitating free flow of water for fish movement and early recession of flood water. Road rehabilitation increases passenger and freight traffic, decreases transportation cost and increases the use of key agricultural inputs. It also facilitates movement of relief and provides shelter during disasters.	1997	7,824	7,763
	1998	10,140	9,828
	1999	12,455	13,375
Comments: FY 1999 is the ending year of IFFD activity. Improvement of paved roads (hard surface farm-to-market roads) constitutes a major part of the CARE's follow-on IFSP activity. World Vision's Title II new program is focused on rehabilitation of earthen village roads. New infrastructure development efforts also include water and sanitation, excavation of ponds, school construction/renovation, and raising of school fields and market areas. Accordingly, baselines and targets for the new activities of CARE and World Vision are being set and will be reported on in the next R4.			



## **R4 Part III: Resource Request**

### **Program Request Narrative**

USAID/Bangladesh's FY 2001 and FY 2002 request is \$56.4 million. For FY 2001 USAID has received a Congressional Presentation (CP) planning number of \$69.0 million.

In FY 2000, USAID is operating with a DA and CSD budget of \$47.383 million. This amount is slightly above the final FY 1999 non-food OYB of \$45.9 million, but is still nearly 20 percent less than our FY 1998 level of \$55.492 million. The Mission has just completed a major program development and revision phase. With a new ten-year strategy in place, all the pieces should be in place for strong program achievements over the coming years.

In FY 2000, the Agency responded to earlier Mission pleas for increased allocations for economic growth. There was a modest increase in agriculture, microenterprise, other economic growth, and environment funding. This has provided a big boost to our economic growth and portfolio. Efforts to focus our program and diversify our budget sources in democracy should also help the program. The economic growth and environment sectors remain the most funding-constrained. Returning annual USAID/Bangladesh DA/CS budget allocations to \$55-60 million will allow the Mission to optimize returns on its staff and current program.

In FYs 1997-2000, USAID received on an average approximately \$37.5 million of funding for PHN activities under SO1. This budget level has allowed the Mission to meet demands for greater emphasis on polio eradication and infectious childhood diseases, nutrition, and service delivery expansion. With an OYB of \$56.4 million, we are recommending that the allocation to the PHN sector be increased to \$39.5 million. The additional \$2 million would provide needed funding for maternal health (safe delivery and emergency obstetric care), health finance, IE&C, and NGO policy development, all high priority initiatives. The present expenditure rates, as noted below in the pipeline analysis, demonstrate a substantial burn rate. Should funding be available at amounts higher than our request level as has been suggested in the FY 2001 CP, the PHN program and staff are in place to manage an expansion. However, we do not want to encourage any swap of DG, EG or ENV funding to expand the PHN sector.

For economic growth and environment, the program now consists of four SOs in agribusiness and small business (SO5), open water and tropical forest management (SO6), clean energy (SO 7), and food security (SO8). These four SOs are all in initial stages of implementation, although there are activities within each SO which are ongoing from the earlier umbrella SO in Food Security. Our proposed FY 2002 budget levels for these four SOs is \$6.4 million for agribusiness and small business; \$2.0 million for open water and tropical forest management; \$3.3 million for clean energy; and \$3.2 million for food security, for a total of \$14.9 million. The agribusiness and small business, energy,

and open water and tropical forest SOs have great potential for growth and success, and we hope over time they may garner support for additional funding.

The food security SO is a longstanding program that needs the budget request level but will not likely grow beyond its present funding needs. Monetized Title II resources provide funding for environmentally sound farm-to-market road improvements, disaster preparedness activities, and support for locally elected bodies. A follow-on five-year Title II program under CARE began implementation in FY 2000, and a new World Vision program is about to begin implementation. We request a Title II level of \$40.9 million for FY 2000 and \$43.1 million for FY 2001. We assume the FY 2002 request will be similar. Approximately \$1.5 million annually is required from the SO8 DA budget for the dollar costs of CARE's Title II program. The balance of the DA funding is needed for the IFPRI grant on food policy, and for food-based nutrition. The Mission assumes that 202(e) funding will continue to be available for the dollar costs of the World Vision Title II program.

The new SO 9, Strengthened Institutions of Democracy, supports the Agency's democracy and governance goal. For FY 2001 and 2002 the Mission's request is \$2.0 million, half of the \$4 million request for FY 2000 but above the actual FY 2000 approved OYB of \$1.5 million. With the new democracy SO already under implementation, the Mission is confident of its ability to meet performance objectives in this critical sector. The Mission has successfully garnered State Department support for funding of parliamentary and human rights programs to augment the modest DA budget level request. In addition, the Government of Bangladesh is nearing approval of a \$5 million local currency allocation from 416b wheat proceeds to support local government and civil society strengthening in selected districts. The Mission should also benefit from the new regional SARI program for anti-trafficking, and possibly from U.S. Department of Labor child labor funds. In light of the Agency's severe funding shortfalls in the DG sector, the Mission has designed its new SO to adapt to possible variations of DA funding levels in this sector.

**USAID/Bangladesh Pipeline Analysis  
(Bilateral Funds Only Expressed in \$ millions)**

Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Burn Rate	Estimated. Expenditure \$	Bilateral NOA \$	Pipeline at End of FY \$	Months of Forward Funding at the End of FY <sup>1</sup>
FY 1999	2.89	34.7 (actual)		58.13	17.3
FY 2000	3.36	40.4	24.37	42.07	12.4
FY 2001	3.39	40.7	38.75	40.14	12.4
FY 2002	3.25	38.9	38.65	39.79	12.2

<sup>1</sup>Derived by dividing year-end pipeline with average monthly burn rate of next FY.

The above table shows the anticipated pipeline situation should we receive the request level of \$56.4 million for the next two years. The present pipeline of 12.4 months forward funding is well within Agency mandates. Being in a complete implementation mode in all sectors, we are confident that request levels can be managed effectively and performance targets achieved.

**Relationship of program to staff/OE levels:** With the FY 2000 budget of approximately \$47.4 million in DA/CS and \$40.9 million in Title II resources, our directly controlled funds totaled \$88.3 million. With an on-board USDH level of 16, this represents \$5.5 million in program funding responsibility per USDH. This compares favorably with most mission portfolios. With FY 2000 OE of \$3.7 Million, OE represents 4.2% of our annual program. We believe an overhead of below 5% is a most reasonable level. It should be noted that USAID/Bangladesh also manages ESF funding for democracy, 416b and Title I local currency funding for USDA, and the SARI regional program, which this year will total over \$40 million; and the Mission provides several regional support functions.

## **Operating Expense Narrative**

### **Impact of OE Targets on Workforce and Program**

USAID's approved level of \$3.7 million will sustain the workforce requirements for FY2000. Planned workforce levels include 17 USDH, one IDI who will move into a permanent position, and 58 OE-funded FSNs. The USDH level includes the Regional Legal Advisor (India and Nepal) and the Supervisory Contracting Officer (Nepal). The program-funded workforce includes four USPSCs, one TAACS contractor, and 15 FSNs. Due to the anticipated OE funding constraints, USAID will straight-line the FY 2000 level into FYs 2001 and 2002. In FY 2001, we plan to drop one USDH position for a new total of 16 USDHs. The cost savings resulting from this reduction, combined with the planned additional funding shifts of seven FSNs from OE to program funding, will help USAID stay within its FY 2001 and 2002 OE budget.

Within the Objective Classes related to personnel there will be some moderate increases in FY 2000. The anticipated USDH post transfers, retirements, and home leaves will increase USDH-related costs in FY 2000 and again in FY 2002. To ensure sufficient summer coverage in FY 2000, USAID plans to fund either TDY travel from USAID/W, or procure short-term USPSC services. The Embassy's Regional Medical Officer position has been vacant since April 1999. As a result of not having a doctor at post, the Mission has funded five medical evacuations in the first half of the fiscal year, which exceeded the Mission's average of only three per year.

In May 1999, the embassy completed a full salary survey at post (no commercial, off-the-shelf surveys are available). Final approval and implementation of the recommended increase resulted in an FSN-related cost increase of approximately six and 12 percent in FY 2000 and FY 2001, respectively.

Notwithstanding these increases, staff training remains a mission imperative and an unflagging commitment. To date, by carefully managing our resources, we have been able to meet our defined training needs for both OE and program-funded priority staff. We look forward to participating in the new USAID/W-sponsored training initiatives in FY 2000 and beyond, and we will continue to use local and regional training capabilities and opportunities to the greatest extent possible.

## **Capital Investment**

Over the past two years, with the Bureau's considerable support, we have made substantial progress in capital investment objectives by meeting urgent and unplanned requirements (Y2K and emergency generators). We will be looking to M/IRM for funding assistance for the next major, anticipated upgrades in software operating systems for desktops and Local Area Networks, as well as the change to a new e-mail application. At this time, there will be no requirements for capital investment in any real property/office/warehouse/residential projects or physical security improvements.

## **ICASS**

USAID's overall share of the FY2000 ICASS costs at post showed a one-percent increase compared to last year's, but the OE portion showed a reduction of 12.8 percent. The Development Assistance (DA) portion of the ICASS costs increased by 177 percent, and the Child Survival (CS) portion increased by 417 percent. The apparent explanation for this is that, as ICASS has evolved both the service provider and the clients have become more aware and involved, and they better understand the process. The result is a much improved workload count and more precise cost distribution. For example, in prior years, the State Department simply charged the USAID OE portion for pouching and mail/messenger and health unit costs that pertained to USAID contractors and grantees, instead of correctly charging them to program costs. In FY 2000, such ICASS costs will be more accurately allocated and distributed.

USAID, by virtue of our size and program activities, continues to be a major player, with State Department, in the ICASS Council and Post Working Group. For example, a local initiative (seeking full pouch access for USAID offshore USPSCs) was elevated to a worldwide initiative culminating in the formal approval of full pouch privileges to all USAID offshore USPSCs and TAACS. This year the ICASS Council took a number of steps to reduce costs and respond to community needs. We will continue our proactive approach to working the ICASS system as a cooperative venture that should benefit all customers with a view to improving service quality and identifying cost savings.

## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved	936-3038.02 Family Planning Logistics Management III	High/Medium High	2 years (2001-02)		1,700		1,500
Do	936-3057.00 Central Contraceptive Procurement	High/Medium High	2 years (2001-02)		9,230		8,670
Do	936-3090.02 Implementing AIDS Prevention and Control Activities (IMAPCT)	High/Medium High	2 years (2001-02)		1,400		1,400
Do	936-3078.02 POLICY II	High/Medium High	2 years (2002-03)		750		750
Do	936-3093.01 PRIME II	High/Medium High	2 years (2002-03)		1,500		1,130
Do	936-3052.02 Maternal Mortality - IEC/PCS - JHU	High/Medium High	2 years (2001-02)		1,500		1,500
Do	936-3090.07 HASAB - International HIV/AIDS Alliance II	High/Medium High	2 years (2001-02)		600		700
Do	936-3093.02 Michigan Fellows	High/Medium High	2 years (2002-03)		100		100
Do	936-3083.01 MEASURE - DHS	High/Medium High	3 years (2001-03)		470		800
Do	936-3085.00 Commercial Market Strategies - CMS	High/Medium High	2 years (2001-02)		100		100
Do	936-3073.00 Focus on Young Adults (FOCUS)	High/Medium High	2 years (2001-02)		200		200
Do	936-3094.02 MOST - VIT A	Medium High	1 year (2002)		-		800
SO 388-003: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor	936-5473 American Center for Intn'l Labor Solidarity - ACILS	High	2 years (2001-02)		100		100
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>					17,650		17,750

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

## **Program, Workforce and OE**

## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Bangladesh

Fiscal Year: 2000      Program/Country: Bangladesh  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2000 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Micro- Enterprise	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Micro- Nutrient (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved															
	Bilateral	10,866,000					3,810,000	4,877,000	1,079,000	1,100,000				25,163,000	21,923,000
	Field Spt	22,909,000					15,165,000	4,623,000	1,221,000	1,900,000				16,387,000	22,909,000
		33,775,000	0	0	0	0	18,975,000	9,500,000	2,300,000	3,000,000	0	0	0	41,550,000	44,832,000
SO 388-003: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor															
	Bilateral	1,407,000											1,407,000	2,243,000	1,388,000
	Field Spt	100,000											100,000	589,000	100,000
		1,507,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,507,000	2,832,000	1,488,000
SO 388-005: Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business															
	Bilateral	6,301,000	1,801,000	3,000,000	1,500,000									4,701,000	6,683,000
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0									300,000	0
		6,301,000	1,801,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,001,000	6,683,000
SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources															
	Bilateral	0												1,242,000	1,824,000
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,242,000	1,824,000
SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector															
	Bilateral	4,000,000										4,000,000		3,690,000	7,062,000
	Field Spt	0										0		0	0
		4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000,000	0	3,690,000	7,062,000
SO 388-008: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups															
	Bilateral	1,800,000	1,300,000					500,000						3,391,000	3,194,000
	Field Spt	0	0											0	0
		1,800,000	1,300,000	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,391,000	3,194,000
Total Bilateral		24,374,000	3,101,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	0	3,810,000	5,377,000	1,079,000	1,100,000	0	4,000,000	1,407,000	40,430,000	42,074,000
Total Field Support		23,009,000	0	0	0	0	15,165,000	4,623,000	1,221,000	1,900,000	0	0	100,000	17,276,000	23,009,000
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>47,383,000</b>	<b>3,101,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,975,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>1,507,000</b>	<b>57,706,000</b>	<b>65,083,000</b>

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	7,601,000
Democracy	1,507,000
HCD	0
PHN	34,275,000
Environment	4,000,000
Program ICASS	236,000
GCC (from all Goals)	4,000,000

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	32,078,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	231,000
Dev. Assist Total:	32,309,000
CSD Program	15,300,000
CSD ICASS	5,000
CSD Total:	15,305,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Bangladesh

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: Bangladesh  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Micro- Enterprise	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health (*)	Environ	D/G			
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved																
	Bilateral	21,950,000					10,950,000	7,900,000	0	2,100,000	1,000,000			22,646,700	21,226,300	
	Field Spt	17,550,000					13,280,000	2,270,000	0	2,000,000	0			22,909,000	17,550,000	
		39,500,000	0	0	0	0	24,230,000	10,170,000	0	4,100,000	1,000,000	0	0	45,555,700	38,776,300	
SO 388-003: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor																
	Bilateral	1,900,000											1,900,000	1,650,000	1,638,000	
	Field Spt	100,000											100,000	100,000	100,000	
		2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	1,750,000	1,738,000	
SO 388-005: Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business																
	Bilateral	6,200,000	800,000	3,200,000	2,200,000									5,894,000	6,989,000	
	Field Spt	0		0										0	0	
		6,200,000	800,000	3,200,000	2,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,894,000	6,989,000	
SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources																
	Bilateral	1,800,000		300,000								1,500,000		1,550,000	2,074,000	
	Field Spt	0												0	0	
		1,800,000	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	1,550,000	2,074,000	
SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector																
	Bilateral	3,700,000		500,000								3,200,000		6,236,000	4,526,000	
	Field Spt	0										0		0	0	
		3,700,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200,000	0	6,236,000	4,526,000	
SO 388-008: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups																
	Bilateral	3,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000										2,708,000	3,686,000	
	Field Spt	0	0	0				0						0	0	
		3,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,708,000	3,686,000	
Total Bilateral		38,750,000	2,200,000	5,800,000	2,200,000	0	10,950,000	7,900,000	0	2,100,000	1,000,000	4,700,000	1,900,000	40,684,700	40,139,300	
Total Field Support		17,650,000	0	0	0	0	13,280,000	2,270,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	100,000	23,009,000	17,650,000	
TOTAL PROGRAM		56,400,000	2,200,000	5,800,000	2,200,000	0	24,230,000	10,170,000	0	4,100,000	1,000,000	4,700,000	2,000,000	63,693,700	57,789,300	

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,200,000
Democracy	2,000,000
HCD	0
PHN	39,500,000
Environment	4,700,000
Program ICASS	250
GCC (from all Goals)	3,700,000

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	41,129,993
Dev. Assist ICASS	243
Dev. Assist Total:	41,130,236
CSD Program	15,270,000
CSD ICASS	7
CSD Total:	15,270,007

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account



## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Bangladesh

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: Bangladesh  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Micro-Enterprise	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Micro Nutrient (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health (*)	Environ	D/G		
SO 388-001: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved															
	Bilateral	21,850,000					10,950,000	7,900,000	0	2,000,000	1,000,000			21,967,299	21,109,001
	Field Spt	17,650,000					12,720,000	2,030,000	800,000	2,100,000	0			17,550,000	17,650,000
		39,500,000	0	0	0	0	23,670,000	9,930,000	800,000	4,100,000	1,000,000	0	0	39,517,299	38,759,001
SO 388-003: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor															
	Bilateral	1,900,000											1,900,000	1,732,500	1,805,500
	Field Spt	100,000											100,000	100,000	100,000
		2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	1,832,500	1,905,500
SO 388-005: Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business															
	Bilateral	6,400,000	1,400,000	2,800,000	2,200,000									6,188,700	7,200,300
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0									0	0
		6,400,000	1,400,000	2,800,000	2,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,188,700	7,200,300
SO 388-006: Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources															
	Bilateral	2,000,000		500,000								1,500,000		1,627,500	2,446,500
	Field Spt	0						0						0	0
		2,000,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	1,627,500	2,446,500
SO 388-007: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector															
	Bilateral	3,300,000		800,000								2,500,000		3,741,600	4,084,400
	Field Spt	0										0		0	0
		3,300,000	0	800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	0	3,741,600	4,084,400
SO 388-008: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups															
	Bilateral	3,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000										3,736,050	3,149,950
	Field Spt	0	0	0										0	0
		3,200,000	1,400,000	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,736,050	3,149,950
Total Bilateral		38,650,000	2,800,000	5,900,000	2,200,000	0	10,950,000	7,900,000	0	2,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,900,000	38,993,649	39,795,651
Total Field Support		17,750,000	0	0	0	0	12,720,000	2,030,000	800,000	2,100,000	0	0	100,000	17,650,000	17,750,000
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>56,400,000</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>	<b>5,900,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,670,000</b>	<b>9,930,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>4,100,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>56,643,649</b>	<b>57,545,651</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,900,000
Democracy	2,000,000
HCD	0
PHN	39,500,000
Environment	4,000,000
Program ICASS	270
GCC (from all Goals)	3,300,000

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	40,569,988
Dev. Assist ICASS	258
Dev. Assist Total:	40,570,246
CSD Program	15,830,000
CSD ICASS	12
CSD Total:	15,830,012

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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Workforce Tables

Org: Bangladesh - 388 End of year On-Board	PHN	RG	ENTD	ENV	ENRG	F&D	Total SO Staff	DIR Org. Mgmt.	FM Fin. Mgmt	EXO Admin. Mgmt	RCO Con- tract	RLA Legal	PAR All Other	Total Mgmt. Staff	Total Staff
<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	SO 1	SO 3	SO 5	SO6	SO7	SO8									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>															
U.S. Direct Hire	4	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	17
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	1	0	1	0	3	7	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	13
Other FSN/TCN	7	1	6	0	3	3	20	1	7	13	2	0	2	25	45
Subtotal	13	3	7	2	4	7	36	3	9	17	3	1	6	39	75
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>															
U.S. Citizens	2	1	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
FSNs/TCNs	8	3	1	1	1	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Subtotal	10	4	2	1	2	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total Direct Workforce	23	7	9	3	6	8	56	3	9	17	3	1	6	39	95
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDIs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>97</b>

Workforce Tables

Org: Bangladesh - 388 End of year On-Board	PHN	RG	ENTD	ENV	ENRG	F&D	Total SO Staff	DIR Org. Mgmt.	FM Fin. Mgmt	EXO Admin. Mgmt	RCO Con- tract	RLA Legal	PAR All Other	Total Mgmt. Staff	Total Staff
<b>FY 2001 Target</b>	SO 1	SO 3	SO 5	SO6	SO7	SO8									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>															
U.S. Direct Hire	4	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	16
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	1	0	1	0	3	7	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	13
Other FSN/TCN	7	1	6		3	3	20	1	7	13	2	0	1	24	44
Subtotal	13	3	7	2	4	7	36	3	9	17	3	1	4	37	73
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>															
U.S. Citizens	2	1	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
FSNs/TCNs	8	3	1	1	1	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Subtotal	10	4	2	1	2	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total Direct Workforce	23	7	9	3	6	8	56	3	9	17	3	1	4	37	93
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	24	7	9	3	6	8	57	3	9	17	3	1	4	37	94

Workforce Tables

Org: Bangladesh - 388 End of year On-Board	PHN	RG	ENTD	ENV	ENRG	F&D	Total SO Staff	DIR Org. Mgmt.	FM Fin. Mgmt.	EXO Admin. Mgmt.	RCO Con- tract	RLA Legal	PAR All Other	Total Mgmt. Staff	Total Staff
<b>FY 2002 Target</b>	SO 1	SO 3	SO 5	SO6	SO7	SO8									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>															
U.S. Direct Hire	4	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	16
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	2	1	0	1	0	3	7	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	13
Other FSN/TCN	7	1	6		3	3	20	1	7	13	2	0	1	24	44
Subtotal	13	3	7	2	4	7	36	3	9	17	3	1	4	37	73
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>															
U.S. Citizens	2	1	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
FSNs/TCNs	8	3	1	1	1	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Subtotal	10	4	2	1	2	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total Direct Workforce	23	7	9	3	6	8	56	3	9	17	3	1	4	37	93
TAACS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	24	7	9	3	6	8	57	3	9	17	3	1	4	37	94

# USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission: USAID/Bangladesh

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
<b>SMG - 01</b>	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
<b>Program Mgt - 02</b>	1	0	0	0
<b>Project Dvpm Officer - 94</b>	3	3	3	3
Support Management				
<b>EXO - 03</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Controller - 04</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Legal - 85</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Commodity Mgt. - 92</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Contract Mgt. - 93</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Secretary - 05 &amp; 07</b>	0	0	0	0
Sector Management				
<b>Agriculture - 10 &amp; 14</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Economics - 11</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Democracy - 12</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Food for Peace - 15</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Private Enterprise - 21</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Engineering - 25</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Environment - 40 &amp; 75</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Health/Pop. - 50</b>	5	4	4	4
<b>Education - 60</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>General Dvpm. - 12*</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>RUDO, UE-funded - 40</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>

**\*GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title:USAID/DHAK</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:388</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	105		105	132		132	132		132
	Subtotal OC 11.1	105	0	105	132	0	132	132	0	132
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.5		0.5	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0.8
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	570		570	660		660	675		675
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	570	0	570	660	0	660	675	0	675
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	240		240	295		295	425.5		425.5
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	20		20	20		20	20		20
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	20		20	30		30	30		30
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	80		80	128		128	128		128
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	40		40	50		50	50		50
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	400	0	400	523	0	523	653.5	0	653.5

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title:USAID/DHAK</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:388</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	80.5		80.5	80.5		80.5	37.6		37.6
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	45		45	40		40	40		40
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	89		89	89.5		89.5	105		105
21.0	R & R Travel	47.7		47.7	62.5		62.5	62.5		62.5
21.0	Education Travel	10		10	30		30	30		30
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	50		50	50		50	50		50
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	40		40	40		40	40		40
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	100		100	100		100	100		100
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	30		30	30		30	25		25
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	28.8		28.8	28.8		28.8	28.8		28.8
	Subtotal OC 21.0	521	0	521	551.3	0	551.3	518.9	0	518.9
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	110		110	100		100	100		100
22.0	Home Leave Freight	33.5		33.5	37		37	54		54
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	83		83	20		20	8		8

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title:USAID/DHAK</b>			<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:388</b>			<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>			<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.		84.4		84.4	50		50	0		0
	Subtotal OC 22.0		310.9	0	310.9	207	0	207	162	0	162
23.2	Rental payments to others		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space				0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space				0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences		3.4	318.2	321.6	87.2	250.7	337.9	87.2	250.7	337.9
	Subtotal OC 23.2		3.4	318.2	321.6	87.2	250.7	337.9	87.2	250.7	337.9
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities										
23.3	Residential Utilities		133		133	145.5		145.5	145.5		145.5
23.3	Telephone Costs		15		15	12		12	12		12
23.3	ADP Software Leases		1		1	1		1	1		1
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease		15		15	15		15	15		15
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing				0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)				0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs				0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3		164	0	164	173.5	0	173.5	173.5	0	173.5
24.0	Printing and Reproduction				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations				0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services				0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards				0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services		90		90	90.4		90.4	90.4		90.4
25.2	Official Residential Expenses				0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances		1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
25.2	Non-Federal Audits				0			0			0



**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title:USAID/DHAK</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:388</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	50		50	50		50	50		50
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	141.2	0	141.2	141.6	0	141.6	141.6	0	141.6
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	950		950	1000		1000	1000		1000
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	950	0	950	1000	0	1000	1000	0	1000
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	20		20	20		20	20		20
	Subtotal OC 25.4	20	0	20	20	0	20	20	0	20
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	7.5		7.5	8		8	8		8
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	20		20	20		20	20		20
	Subtotal OC 25.7	35	0	35	35.5	0	35.5	35.5	0	35.5
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title:USAID/DHAK</b>			<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:388</b>			<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>			<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
26.0	Supplies and materials		50		50	50		50	50		50
	Subtotal OC 26.0		50	0	50	50	0	50	50	0	50
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		100		100	43		43	50		50
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		50		50	15		15	0		0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles		140		140	20.1		20.1	0		0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment		25		25	15		15	0		0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases		100		100	15		15	0		0
31.0	ADP Software purchases		14		14	10		10	0		0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		429	0	429	118.1	0	118.1	50	0	50
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)				0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>			<b>3700</b>	<b>318.2</b>	<b>4018.2</b>	<b>3700</b>	<b>250.7</b>	<b>3950.7</b>	<b>3700</b>	<b>250.7</b>	<b>3950.7</b>

**Additional Mandatory Information**

<b>Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases</b>	<u>1315</u>		<u>1510</u>		<u>1550</u>
<b>Exchange Rate Used in Computations</b>	<u>51.000</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>

\*\* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 60 80 80

Organization: USAID/DHAKA

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	60.0	20.0	80.0	80.0	22.0	102.0	80.0	25.0	105.0
Withdrawals	30.0	0.0	30.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	67.5	0.0	0.0
Obligations	318.2	254.9	260.0
Deposits	250.7	254.9	260.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Exchange Rate**                      51.0                      51.0                      51.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Exchange Rate**                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_

**CONTROLLER OPERATIONS**

<b>Org. Title:USAID/DHAKA</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:388</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	13.5		13.5	14		14	14		14
	Subtotal OC 11.1	13.5	0	13.5	14	0	14	14	0	14
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	58		58	65		65	70		70
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	58	0	58	65	0	65	70	0	70
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0		0	30		30	30		30
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0		0	2		2	0		0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	12		12	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	5		5	6		6	6		6
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	18.5	0	18.5	52	0	52	50	0	50

**CONTROLLER OPERATIONS**

<b>Org. Title:USAID/DHAKA</b>			<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:388</b>			<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>			<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
13.0	Benefits for former personnel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0		Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0		Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0		Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0		Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel		12		12	14		14	5		5
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0		Post Assignment Travel - to field	0		0	11	0	11	0		0
21.0		Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0		Home Leave Travel	6		6	0	0	0	0		0
21.0		R & R Travel	2		2	2		2	2		2
21.0		Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0		Evacuation Travel	3		3	3		3	3		3
21.0		Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0		Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0		Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	2		2	2		2	2		2
21.0	Operational Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0		Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0		Site Visits - Mission Personnel	5		5	5		5	5		5
21.0		Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	5		5	5		5	5		5
21.0		Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0		Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0		Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0		Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0		Other Operational Travel	2		2	2		2	2		2
	Subtotal OC 21.0		37	0	37	44	0	44	24	0	24
22.0	Transportation of things		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0		Post assignment freight	0		0	25		25	0		0
22.0		Home Leave Freight	3		3	0		0	0		0
22.0		Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0		Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0

**CONTROLLER OPERATIONS**

<b>Org. Title:USAID/DHAKA</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:388</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	3	0	3	25	0	25	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	15.3		15.3	16		16	17		17
	Subtotal OC 23.2	15.3	0	15.3	16	0	16	17	0	17
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities	4		4	5		5	5		5
23.3	Telephone Costs	2		2	2		2	2		2
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	6	0	6	7	0	7	7	0	7
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	5		5	5.5		5.5	6		6
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

**CONTROLLER OPERATIONS**

<b>Org. Title:USAID/DHAKA</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:388</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	5	0	5	5.5	0	5.5	6	0	6
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	95		95	97		97	100		100
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	95	0	95	97	0	97	100	0	100
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**CONTROLLER OPERATIONS**

<b>Org. Title:USAID/DHAKA</b>			<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:388</b>			<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>			<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
26.0	Supplies and materials		2		2	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
	Subtotal OC 26.0		2	0	2	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	0	2.5
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.				0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.				0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles				0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment				0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases				0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)				0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>			<b>253.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>253.3</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>290.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>290.5</b>

**Additional Mandatory Information**

**Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases**

121.3

132.5

139

**Exchange Rate Used in Computations**

51 \_\_\_\_\_

51 \_\_\_\_\_

51 \_\_\_\_\_

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If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

6.5

7.5

7.5



## Supplemental Information Annexes

### *Environmental Impact*

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE): The Mission is planning a number of new activities. Under the Economic Growth and Agriculture Development (EGAD) Unit's portfolio, a new Strategic Objective (SO 7), Improved Performance of the Energy Sector, has been developed. A Strategic Objective Grant Agreement (SOAG) has been signed with the GOB. The SO7 includes and is built on the Mission's success in rural electrification and small power generation. The new SO, concentrating on the energy/environment interface to ensure clean energy development, will focus on achieving results in three major areas: institutional capacity building for making decisions in energy sector reform, creating enabling environment, and increased public support for energy sector reform. The Mission will develop a separate clean energy results package under the SO. IEE for the energy program is in progress.

Under EGAD, the IEE for World Vision's program under PL-480 Title II, Food Security Enhancement Initiative Program, has been approved by BHR. The IEE of CARE's Integrated Food Security Program (IFSP) was approved previously. This year, the Mission approved several environmental monitoring plans under IFSP. EGAD's new activity, Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH), has finalized the work plan. The IEE, which was shared with and reviewed by the ANE's Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO), has been finalized based on the work plan and will be submitted to the BEO soon. Design for the results package under SO 7 will start this year and the IEE will be submitted soon. The Mission is planning to launch a new forestry program following a debt buyback by the GOB under the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA). The IEE for the program will be initiated after the program is designed. The EGAD Unit has been restructured under four SOs. The activity portfolio, however, has remained unchanged.

The Responsive Government Team is also restructuring its programs in the areas of Local Government Policy Development, Election Planning and Monitoring: 1999 & 2000, and Women/Child Trafficking. The IEE for the new programs, if required, will be completed this year.

### Notional Time Frame for New IEEs

Activity	Initiate IEE	Target Completion
MACH	May 1998	May 2000
Improved Performance of the Energy Sector	May 2000	June 2000
Forestry Program	June 2000	August 2000
Responsive Governance Program	July 2000	September 2000

Environmental Compliance: USAID/Bangladesh has no issues related to the implementation of the requirements under 22 CFR 216.

***Updated Framework Annex***

**Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework**

**Country/Organization Name: USAID/Bangladesh**

a. Objective Name: Fertility Reduced and Family Health Improved

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☐ Yes ☒

IR1.1: Increased use of high-impact elements of an "Essential Service Package" among target populations, especially in low-performing areas

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☐ Yes ☒

IR1.2: Increased knowledge and changed behaviors related to high-priority health problems, especially in low-performing areas

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR1.3: Improved quality of services at NIPHP facilities

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR1.4: Improved management of NIPHP service-delivery organizations

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR1.5: Increased sustainability of NIPHP service-delivery organizations

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
388-001-01	Fertility reduced and family health improved	SO 1.0	Fertility reduced and family health improved
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Percent of operating costs funded by NGOs	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>		Total fertility rate (Average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime, assuming present age-specific fertility rates. Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey)	
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1993/4 (Baseline)</b>		3.4	
<b>2001</b>		3.1	
<b>2004</b>		2.9	
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		No other SO indicator reported this year	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>		Infant mortality rate (Number of deaths to infants under age 12 months per 1,000 live births. Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey)	
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1993/4 (Baseline)</b>		87	
<b>2001</b>		78	
<b>2004</b>		72	

<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		<b>No other SO indicator reported this year</b>	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>		Child mortality rate (Number of deaths of children 1-4 years of age per 1,000 children aged 1 year. Source: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey)	
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1993/4 (Baseline)</b>		50	
<b>2001</b>		34	
<b>2004</b>		32	
<b>Objective ID</b>	<b>Objective Name</b>	<b>IR Number</b>	<b>IR Title</b>
388-001-01	Fertility reduced and family health improved	1.1	Increased use of high-impact elements of an "Essential Service Package" among target populations, especially in low-performing areas
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Sales of oral contraceptives by the Social Marketing Company	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>		National Immunization Day (NID) coverage (percentage of children receiving 2 doses of oral polio vaccine per campaign round. Source: National NID Survey)	
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1995 (Baseline)</b>		83	
<b>2001</b>		90	
<b>2002</b>		95	

- b. Objective Name: Improved Representation of Interests of Women and the Rural Poor  
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level?

IR 3.1: Responsiveness of locally elected bodies (LEBs) and government institution increased.

IR 3.2: Quality of election enhanced

IR 3.3: Access to justice improved

IR 3.4: Independent garment workers' unions strengthened

Note: A new results framework for the mission's democracy and governance program will be submitted concurrently with this R4; hence the entire SO structure will change.

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- c. Objective Name: Growth of Agribusiness and Small Business  
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 5.1: More market-oriented policies, laws, regulations and practices for targeted sectors.

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 5.2: Stronger market orientation in assisted enterprises.  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 5.3: Improved products and services in assisted enterprises.  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 5.4: Increased access to capital for targeted sectors  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

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- d. Objective Name: Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources  
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 6.1: Improved Floodplain Resource Management Practices  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 6.2: Increase Public Awareness  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 6.3: Generate Supplemental Income  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 6.4: Improved Conservation and Management of Tropical Forest Resources  
IR is currently under design; hence there are no indicators.

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- e. Objective Name: Improved Performance of the Energy Sector  
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 7.1: Increased institutional capacity to make decisions in clean energy development.  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 7.2: Improved enabling environment  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 7.3: Increase public support for energy sector reform.  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

- 
- f. Objective Name: Improved Food Security for Vulnerable Groups  
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 8.1: Improved public food management policy  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 8.2: Improved environmentally sound infrastructure in target areas.  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 8.3: Improved disaster preparedness in target areas  
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

## ***Success Stories***

**Information annex topic: Success stories**

## **Agribusiness and Small Business**

### **ATDP (Agrobased Industries and Technology Development Project):**

ATDP, a USAID funded agribusiness development project, has been an important force in the growth of vegetable exports and processing in Bangladesh. In one instance, ATDP worked with a local NGO, Poverty Alleviation Gender Equity and Environment (PAGE), to help members recover from the devastating floods of 1998. PAGE members, who are mostly women, received technical assistance and training from ATDP and microcredits from PAGE to produce quality vegetables for ethnic markets in United Kingdom. They were able to ship 20 tons of vegetables worth \$34,000 during the first four months of the program thus increasing their income by 30 percent.

ATDP was also very successful in introducing new varieties of potatoes to local farmers and helping them to export their produce to regional markets. In 1999 ATDP organized a trade mission to Singapore, Malaysia and Sri Lanka to assess marketing requirements; motivated and supported Bangladeshi entrepreneurs to produce quality potatoes for export; and made possible the first large-scale export of potatoes in March 1999 and another shipment soon afterwards.

ATDP has also been actively engaged in developing a processed potato industry (i.e. frozen french fries, chips, dehydrated flakes and other snacks) to meet an estimated local demand of 80,000 to 100,000 metric tons per year. One woman entrepreneur, who started a kitchen operation that produce 20 to 30 kg of processed, frozen french fried potatoes per day, now sells an average of 1,000 kg per day. Another entrepreneur, is about to commission a french fries processing line with a 400 kg per hour capacity. A third ATDP supported entrepreneur will soon set up a 100 percent export oriented project for making potato flakes, with an annual capacity of 7,200 MT. ATDP has also supported the development of the industry by helping one entrepreneur to retrofit its cold storage facility to store potatoes at the right temperature.

### **AVRDC (Asian Vegetables Research and Development Center):**

Summer tomato cultivation in Bangladesh, when temperatures are high and rain fall heavy, was a dream until a few years ago. However, with the assistance of AVRDC and USAID, scientists of the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) started working to evolve varieties and develop production technologies suitable for summer conditions. BARI and AVRDC introduced two new varieties in concert with improved production technology involving plastic sheeting, raised beds, and a growth hormone. BARI and AVRDC successfully demonstrated varieties through several NGOs in many areas of the country. Farmers have found summer tomato cultivation profitable and are now enthusiastically adopting the technology on a wider scale.

There has been no problem marketing this new summer crop. The price per kg goes as high as Tk. 70 in the beginning, while the average price in the summer season remains around Tk. 30. One farmer, Mokalles Hossain Khan of Bagherpara of Jessore district, grew summer tomato for the last five years in an area of six decimals and earned a net income of Tk. 71,000, while Mustafizur Rahman of the same locality earned Tk. 76,000 from the same land in five years. On



average the production per decimal of land was about 80-100 kg. The additional income from the summer tomato crop was utilized by the farmers to: build and repair their houses; purchase shallow tube-wells, sprayers, bicycles, and land; repay debt; and pay for their children's education.

### **CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center):**

After six years of promoting minimum tillage and placing over 1,000 demonstrations in wheat growers' fields in northwestern Bangladesh, the Wheat Research Center and CIMMYT-Bangladesh recently received proof of their impacts. In 1999, 70% of all wheat cropping in Bangladesh was done using minimum tillage.

The "Whole Family Wheat Training Program" is implemented by CIMMYT with USAID funding. The core element of this project is to train families consisting of two parents and children on wheat production, wheat seed production and seed preservation through new technologies and better management of their farms. Out of 10,000 targeted families already 5,000 families have been successfully trained.

Three decades ago wheat was a minor crop in Bangladesh and tillage practices resembled those used for rice. As production expanded, knowledge of wheat production increased. Growers at that time tilled their soil after monsoon rice slowly using six passes with oxen and a country plow, allowing 15 -25 days to pass to get what they thought was proper till. It took a while for the farmers to believe that timely sowing is more important than seedbed preparation as for every day wheat is sown late, yields fall by 1.3%. After receiving training the farmers reduced their tilling to two or three passes of a country plow, shortening the turnaround time from rice harvest to wheat planting and boosting wheat productivity. Together with new, high yielding varieties that possess enhanced disease resistance, several improved management practices, and area increases, timely sowing has contributed to a recent series of bumper wheat crops.

In 1998 wheat production was two million tons, which was nearly double the output of four years prior. Now the growers understand the importance of timely sowing. They are also receiving new technologies like surface seeding which will reduce further tillage and increase the timeliness of wheat planting.

### **HKI (Helen Keller International):**

Khodeja lives in the village of Dakhinkhan, in Gazipur district under Dhaka division. She has a plot of 600 square meter land close to her home that was once mainly used for rice production. Her land has now become an income generating village nursery. After receiving training from Banche Shekha organized by Helen Keller International (HKI) with funding from USAID, Khodeja developed her plot of land as an ideal nursery and is now producing throughout the year, a number of different varieties of vegetables, fruits, seeds, saplings and seedlings. She

grows more than 15 varieties of vegetables, vegetable seed crops, seedlings and fruits & tree sapling in her nursery during any given season.

Khodeja earned about Tk. 9600 one winter from selling vegetables, seedlings and some seeds. During the rest of the year she earns about Tk 2000 every month by selling her nursery products. Her family also consumes a portion of the vegetable production. The income she has generated from her nursery is mainly spent on food and clothes for her family, and for new investments, such as livestock. Many community/village members visit her demonstration nursery to receive training, technical information and other inputs. She feels that since she has established her nursery, there has been a great demand for vegetables, seeds and seedlings in her village. She has never had problems selling products from her nursery.

Helen Keller International, Bangladesh has provided assistance to more than 6,000 entrepreneurs in 180 sub-districts throughout the country to establish village nurseries like Khodeja's. Nursery owners have increased vegetable production and increased consumption of vitamin A-rich foods. The work that Khodeja has done with her nursery has inspired others in her village and community to participate in year round gardening.

### **ICLARM (International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management):**

If we think about the most underprivileged group in Bangladesh, it's probably rural women. Fortunately, this is the group that has benefited most from the USAID-funded aquaculture program being implemented by ICLARM. There are many success stories, of which the following two perhaps best illustrate the impact of the program.

Jehanara, a woman from the northern part of the Bangladesh was left on her own by her husband soon after the wedding at a very early age. Bearing a social stigma of a divorcee she tried to earn a living by raising chickens and doing small crafts for many years. After attending a few meetings arranged by ICLARM through some NGOs, she was encouraged to stock fish in a small unused pond on her property. After trying out several different technologies, which proved to be too expensive, she switched to simpler, low feed technologies developed by ICLARM. Jehanara was a bit skeptical like anyone, as she did not believe that her fish would grow merely on grass and duckweed. But her effort and trust in the new technologies proved that her abandoned pond was a gold mine. They allowed her to reduce costs and make her first profits from fish farming. She even developed techniques on her own on how to catch fish the proper way.

Through USAID's assistance and ICLARM's research program, Jehanara now has the control to sustain her life. Not only does she have the access to a nutritional meal each day, but also she now owns a newly completed house and the pleasure of developing her skills in small crafts. Most importantly she leads small groups of women in her village to assist them with their ponds.

Jubaydha Begum was also approached by a well-known NGO in Bangladesh who was working with ICLARM who helped her get into the aquaculture program. Unlike Jehanara she is a widow with four children. Her husband died suddenly only to leave her with a burden to manage her family on her own. After her encounter with PROSHIKA, she formed a woman's group who

lived close-by. They together leased a derelict pond with funds provided by the NGO. The enthusiastic group also saw this aquaculture project to be very cost-effective. The group has already made profits by selling fish in the market after supplementing their dietary needs. Jubaydha now has enough cash saved to invest in another pond to keep their new business going. She says that her dreams, which seemed impossible a few years ago now are finally coming true.

### **JOBS (Job Opportunities and Business Support):**

In 1997, a group of 30 manufacturers of hand-made shoes and leather accessories in Mirpur (in Dhaka) formed a cooperative with the expectation that this would lead to greater sales and profit. They obtained a loan of about 100,000 dollars under the small business development program of Proshika, a leading Bangladeshi NGO. To this they added another \$25,000 of their savings and invested in a piece of land and a 32-room workplace. Sixteen members of the cooperative relocated to the new site and began production right away.

Three problems surfaced during the first year of operation. First, the manufacturers lost contact with most of their old buyers. Second, they were unable to establish new buyers, as the workplace was far away from the nearest market. Finally, as a means to attract sales and new buyers, the producers began to sell on credit. This in turn resulted in a liquidity crunch and shortage of working capital. The cooperative began to default on its loan to Proshika, and at the end of eighteen months, the NGO decided to foreclose on the property.

At about that time, the USAID-funded JOBS program had identified this particular cooperative for assistance because of their quality work and perceived growth potential. Among others, the JOBS program works with "clusters" of small scale manufacturers of footwear to improve their product quality and assist them to establish linkages with larger domestic and export marketer. JOBS held an immediate discussion with Proshika and the loan was rescheduled. Next, JOBS contacted Apex, the largest exporter of leather footwear in the country. Apex was planning to enter the domestic market for hand-made shoes, and readily placed an order for 200 pairs with the Mirpur cooperative. Subsequent orders followed. Annual sales jumped dramatically from \$14,000 in 1997, \$13,000 in 1998, to about \$30,000 within six months of receiving the orders from Apex. Employment in the factory increased from 160 to 208.

The Mirpur cooperative has recently signed a separate contract with Legacy footwear, this time for 5,000 pairs for export to Saudi Arabia. This linkage also was facilitated by JOBS. For the first time, therefore, through JOBS, Bangladeshi manufacturers of leather footwear have successfully entered the export market.